THE
Popish Champion:
Or, A Compleat
HISTORY
OF THE
Life and Military Actions
OF
RICHARD Earl of *TYRCONNEL*,
Generaliſſimo of all the Iriſh Forces now in Arms.

WHEREIN

You have a true Account of his Birth and Education, his Advancement and Honours, his Treacherous Diſarming the Proteſtants, and Cruelties towards them. *The Progreſs of his Arms*; The Towns he has taken and demoliſh'd, and the Families he has ruin'd.

TOGETHER

With a Relation of all the Skirmiſhes, Battels, Sieges, and Remarkable Tranſactions which have hapned under his *Government*; with the Particulars of the *late bloody Fight* in the North, the manner of the late King's Landing at *Kinſaile*, with what remarkable has hapned ſince.

AS ALSO

A brief Deſcription of the Kingdom of *Ireland* in its Provinces, principal Towns, Fortreſſes, Situation and preſent *deplorable* State; The means how it came to be a *Conquer'd Kingdom*, with the ſundry Rebellions made by the Natives againſt the Crown of *England*, and by what means reduced.

Written for the preſent Satisfaction of all good Proteſtants, and dedicated to the Officers in his Majeſties Army, and all the reſt of the Gentlemen Souldiers now going againſt *Tyrconnel*.

——— *All may have*
(*If they dare try*) *a glorious Life or Grave.* Herb. Ch. Porch.

To this Treatiſe is added the Life and Memorable Actions of Father *Petre*, *&c.*

Publiſh'd with Allowance.

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Life and Memorable Actions
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You have a Relation of the Original Education, his Advancement and Honours, his Treacherous Offerings, the Protestants, and Crucifies towards them, the Tragedy of the Fever; The Towns he has taken and deny Mingo, and the Families he has ruin'd.

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With the Relation of the Fortunes, Battels, Sieges and Remarkable Transactions which have happen'd under his Government; with the Particulars of the *late Bloody Fight* in the North, the reanner of the late King's Landing at *Kinsale*, with what remarkable has happen'd since.

AS ALSO

A brief Explication of the Kingdom of *Ireland* in its Provinces, principal Towns, Portraits, Situation and present deplorable State; The means how it came to be a *Conquer'd Kingdom*, with the sundry Rebellions made by the Natives against the Crown of *England*, and by what means reduced.

Written for the present satisfaction of all good Protestants, and dedicated to the Officers in his Majesties Army, and all the rest of the Gentlemen Soldiers now going against *Tyrconnel*.

A Mary Dave

(*If they dare try*) *a glorious Life or Grave.* Herb Ch. Forch.

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To the truly *Valiant* Commanders, and all the reſt of the Gentlemen Souldiers now going againſt *TYRCONNEL.*

Magnanimous Sirs!

IF I ſhould preſent you with what is contain'd in the following Treatiſe, which comprehends an Impartial Hiſtory of the Ancient and Preſent State of Ireland, as alſo the Life and barbarous Actions of the Earl of Tyrconnel, &c. as binding Rules to your Honours, I ſhould be like to that ridiculous Philoſopher, who not knowing any thing of War more than ſome few Martial Axioms, preſumed to read Military Lectures to Hannibal (one of the greateſt Captains that ever Nature produc'd) your Noble and Victorious Souls being indued with ſuch Principles of true Honour and Courage, that comprehend all Laws themſelves, that direct and manage you.

I therefore only aſſume the boldneſs (worthy Sirs!) to lay the following Diſcourſes at your Feet, humbly begging that they may be ſhrowded under the Wings of your moſt Noble Patronage. But tho this Treatiſe can be of no further Service to you than barely to ſet forth the Luſtre of your own Obſervations, or to bring to remembrance what you have already ſeen or heard in your Travels abroad, yet it may be uſeful to others (more eſpecially to the Souldiers under your Command) if it meet with your Protection; for none that have heard of your Fame will dare to disbelieve ought that is Patroniz'd by ſo Glorious Conquerours as you have lately been in the Weſt of England, and in other Parts: And moſt certain it is, That every Turn of your Head, Glance of your Eye, Motion of your Hand, Step of your Foot, is a Vexation and a Plague to your Iriſh Enemies (the Papiſts) who believe your very Shadow ſo fatal to all their Contrivances and Aims, that whilſt you live they ſhrivel and wither, your Breath ſtrikes Confuſion to all their Plots and Devices, and therefore no wonder they ſo dread your Arrival in Ireland.

And upon your Succeſs or Overthrow the whole Proteſtant Religion in that Country ſeems to ſtand or fall.

But (by the Bleſſing of Almighty God) none can doubt of the Succeſs of your Arms, ſeeing you never yet ſaw Fear but in the Face of an Enemy, nor never yet knew what it was not to Vanquiſh: Conqueſt hath

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always sate upon the Edge of your Swords, and Victory been written in your Foreheads.

Then, Victorious Sirs! *be not unwilling to add this one to your other numerous Triumphs! What if your Enemies exceed you in multitudes of men, you surpass them in number of Souldiers. The meaning of the word* (Courage) *is unknown among them: And for their Officers, the best of them had rather creep* into a Scabbard than draw a Sword. *As for their Common Souldiers, what are they? but the very Excrement of Common Prisons, with which their Army is cumber'd, not mann'd.*

And as for their General (*an Impartial Account of whose Life and Actions is here presented to your View*) *he is indeed a fit Captain for such a selected Company; It is the same* Tyrconnel *who is famed for a Coward throughout* Europe; *and I verily assure my self, that neither he dares think of maintaining his Ground, or you of losing your* former Glories. *Nay, indeed it is not* Tyrconnel *at all, but the shadow only of that Substance; for the* Popish Religion *he so eagerly embraces hath* bruitified *him to that degree, that he hath neither* Humanity, *Mercy, nor Pity left to the* Distressed Protestants *that you are now generously going to relieve.*

Courage then, Illustrious Hero's! brave Men of Arms, *be (as you have still been) Glorious* Conquerours. *To speak more were to detain you from Victory. Only this, Call to mind your ancient Valour: and remember that you are true English Men and Protestants, and your Enemies Irish Papists and Rebels.*

And thou, O Almighty God, (who hast styled thy self the Lord of Hosts) make these worthy Commanders Success as great as their Cause is good: Teach their Hands to War, and their Fingers to fight; give unto them, and unto every one of their Fellow-Souldiers, the Strength of *Sampson* the Courage of *David*, and the Wisdom of *Solomon*, that they may undermine all the Attempts, and overthrow all the Plots of them that fight against thy Truth; yet even in the heat of Fury give them Pity, that they may rather spare than Spoil. And because Death is before their Eyes, give them Grace to be mindful of it, and prepared for it: Take their Bodies into thy Protection, and defend them; take their Souls into thy Tuition, and sanctifie them; and at last receive them into thy Glorious Kingdom, through Jesus Christ, *Amen.*

THE

THE INTRODUCTION

To the Following

DISCOURSE:

BEING

A Brief Deſcription of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in its Provinces, Principal Towns, Fortreſſes and Situation; the Means how it came to be a *Conquered Kingdom*: With the ſundry *Rebellions* made by the Natives againſt the Crown of *England*, and by what Means Reduced: And more Particularly the Horrid Maſſacre, *An.* 1645.

FOR the Reader's better Comprehending the Affairs of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, where the Papiſts are *Actually in Arms*, under their Ring-leader the Earl of *Tyrconnel*; Before we enter upon our preſent Matter, it will not be at all Inconvenient, briefly to run over former Tranſactions, thereby to manifeſt how the *Iriſh* have behaved themſelves, even in Popiſh times, when they had no Pretence of Religion, towards

 the

the *English*; and consequently how little so unstedfast and a wavering People are to be trusted.

The Kingdom of *Ireland* is properly divided into Four Provinces, *viz. Munster*, *Lemster*, *Connaught* and *Ulster*; and these Sub-divided, First, into the Counties of *Limerick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Desmond* and *Holy-Cross* in *Tipperary*. Secondly, Into *East* and *West Meaths*, *Kilkenney*, *Cartelough*, *Kings-county*, *Queens-County*, *Kildare*, *Dublin* and *Wicklow*. Thirdly, Into *Clare*, *Thumond*, *Galloway*, *Maio*, *Slego*, *Amtrim* and *Roscommon*. Fourthly, Into *Tyrconnel* or *Dunghal*, from whence the Earl derives his Title; *Tyrone* the Upper and nether, *Fermanagh*, *Cavan* or *Cravan*, *Monaghan*, *Colrane*, *Antrim*, *Down*, *Armagh* and *Lough*; thus stand the Counties of the Kingdom in their respective Divisions: And as for the Principal Cities and Towns, they are *Kinsaile*, *London-Derry*, *Cork*, *Limerick*, *Waterford*, *Dublin*, *Tredah*, *Dungannon*, *Marleburg*, *Philips-Town*, *Kildare*, *Wexford* and *Armagh*; for indeed there are no extraordinary Number of considerable Places, the Country (though it contains four hundred Miles in length, and two in breadth, through the Lazines of the Natives, who for the most part delight rather in Rapine and Theft, than Honest Labour) being extreamly overgrown with Woods, Bushes, Briars, and other cumbersom things. The Rivers, for want of keeping up the Banks, or cleansing, overflow upon every small Rain, and the Mountains frequently are found to thrust up their craggy shoulders, whilst the Bogs lye as low; and although they are extream large mirey, and dangerous to pass, yet the Natives make it their business to find out steps and clumpers, and practise the Trotting them with so much ease, that like the Wild Indians in their Swamps and Woods, when they have committed any Outrage or Mischief, thither they betake themselves as to a Sanctuary; and from thence are called *Bogg-trotters*. But not to be tedious in this Particular, we proceed to other matter.

In the year of our Lord 1172, the four Provinces of *Ireland*, being actually four Kingdoms possessed by petty Kings, and they contending amongst themselves in a tedious and bloody War,

War, the King of ——— worſted, and almoſt outed of his Dominions, made it his humble Suit to *Henry* the Second, King of *England*, for Aid againſt his Enemies, offering his Daughter to *Richard* the King's Son, with his little Kingdom for her Dowry, and urged it ſo far, that the Prince, preceded by one *Robert Fitz-Stephens*, paſſed the Seas with a conſiderable Army, contrary to the mind of King *Henry*, and beat the prevailing Iriſh, recovering moſt of the Towns to the Sea-Coaſt; whereupon the King followed with a great Army, and made himſelf Maſter of ſo great a ſhare of the Country, that ſome of the petty Kings ſubmitting, and others not capable of oppoſing him, he marched to *Dublin*, rather at that time a poor Village than a City, for he found no Houſe there fit for his Entertainment; and was thereupon obliged to build one, as likewiſe a Caſtle to keep them in awe, as plainly perceiving them a rude and untractable People. This and the Conſtitution of the Engliſh Laws ſetled amongſt them, were as a Bridle for a time, but when King *John* came to the Crown, they fell into Rebellion: However, the Terror of his approach with an Engliſh Army, made them lay down their Arms, and humble themſelves before him at *Dublin*; their Petty Kings there doing him Homage, and owning him their Sovereign Lord: From which time the Kings of *England* were ſtyled Lords of *Ireland*. And although *Edward* the Third, taking care of that Kingdom, enacted many good Laws, yet were they but ſlenderly obſerved, for in the Reign of *Richard* the Second, they fell into Rebellion under the Leading of *Oneal* and *Mackmur*, which obliged that King to paſs the Seas in order to quell them, but it proved Fatal to him, for in the mean time his Couzen, *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Kingdom of *England*: But paſſing over many Feuds and Diſorders, we find that in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth, the Iriſh attempted to make a General Revolt, under the Leading of the Earl of *Tyrone* and others, but had no Succeſs, for the Lord *Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, overthrew them, and diſperſed their Power, making their Chieftains Priſoners, which compelled *Tyrone* to Sue for the King's Mercy, which he obtained under Oaths and

Proteſtations of Obedience, which indeed he obſerved during that King's Reign, who commanded himſelf to be proclaimed King of *Ireland*, the firſt King of *England* that took upon him that Title. But Queen *Elizabeth* had not been long ſetled in the Throne, before the ſame Earl, with others, drew a great Party, as well of the Wild as Civilized Iriſh after him, committing Horrid Outrages, and proceeded ſo far, as to reſolve upon the utter Extirpation of the Engliſh, who for the moſt part lived in Towns by themſelves, as not caring to mix with ſuch an Uncivilized People: And finding himſelf too weak to oppoſe the Engliſh Forces, ſent over at ſundry times under the Earl of *Eſſex*, the Lord *Norris*, and others he Negotiated with, to the Pope and *Spain* for Aid; and had about ſix thouſand Men ſent by the Latter, under the Leading of *Don Aquila*; but thoſe Spaniards, Fortifying themſelves in Caſtles, and being beſieged by the Engliſh, without any hope of Relief from the Iriſh, who had betaken themſelves, through fear, to the Bogs and Mountains, were glad to Capitulate for their departure with their Lives, and ſome ſmall Subſiſtence to carry them into *Spain*.

The Iriſh Succeſs going at this rate, and *Tyrone* certified that *Thomas Stuckle* an Engliſh man, who had fled for Treaſon, had been prevailed upon by *Don Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*, to accompany him into *Africk* with the ſix hundred Men the Pope had cauſed to be levied in the Territories of the Church, for the Service of *Ireland*, that Earl deſpairing of better Fortune againſt the prevailing Engliſh, plainly diſcovered to his Companions, how his hopes were fruſtrated, which made them with many Curſes and Execrations, forſake the Author of their Ruin, and hide themſelves in Holes and Corners; ſo that being in a manner left alone, and a reward profered to any that would or could bring him dead or alive; and he fearing the Treachery of his Country, ſurrendred himſelf to the Lord Deputy, that he might be ſent into *England* to plead his Cauſe before the Queen, where he by Petition and otherwiſe, laboured to extenuate his Crime, and caſt the cauſe of his Rebellion upon the Severity of her Miniſters of State in that Kingdom. However he was committed to the Tower of *London*, in order to his Tryal,

Tryal; but that great Queen dying before he was brought to it, and King *James* coming to the Throne, amongſt other Priſoners, pardoned this Iriſh Earl, who had been the cauſe of extraordinary Ruin and Bloodſhed to the Engliſh Proteſtants. But not to dwell upon what is Remote, let us now come nearer and ſhew the Iriſh Papiſt to the World, cloathed with all the Horrid Forms of Death and Deſolation, ſpending Towns and Cities in Revengeful Fire.

King *James* the Firſt, as is ſaid, coming to the Throne, and that wiſe Prince perceiving the Iriſh to be a ſtubborn Nation, reſolved, inſtead of ſtrength, to uſe ſuch likely Policy as might with more eaſe bridle and keep them under; whereupon at the inſtance of ſundry Undertakers, he ſeized upon the Six Counties within the Province of *Ulſter*, and diſtributed Lands and Poſſeſſions as well to the Engliſh as the more civilized Natives, incouraging them to build Caſtles and walled Towns, to ſecure themſelves, without the charge of a great Force, from the Incurſions and rude Aſſaults of the uncivilized People; and moreover to wean them from their Barbarity by Trafick and Interchanges of Marriage as they ſaw or thought convenient, ſo that in this King's Reign, they were brought a great part of them to a tolerable good temper, ſeeming very well contented with their Engliſh Neighbours, who greatly improved the Country in Growth and Manufacture; and had not their Bloody Principled Religion, and the Encouragement of their Prieſts incited them, perhaps they might have had ſome Bowels towards their Fellow-Creatures, who had obliged, but no ways injured them: Yet ſo it happened in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, *Anno Dom.* 1641. in *October*, that one *Connally*, taken as a Spy in *Dublin*, confeſſed upon Oath, after many Threats, that a general Riſing was deſigned, to cut off all the Proteſtants in the Kingdom, and utterly to extirpate the Engliſh that inhabited amongſt them: And although all care was taken by the Magiſtrates, as well by publick Papers as private Intelligence, to give notice that thoſe who were deſigned for the Slaughter, might ſtand to their Arms, or make the beſt ſhifts they could in ſuch an Extremity; Yet the Iriſh Papiſts finding the Deſign diſcovered, and

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by that means prevented from ſeizing *Dublin*, and ſome other Fortified places, they under the Leading of Sir *Philim O Neal*, the Lord *Gurry*, and others, fell upon the poor People, Cutting the Throats of ſome, Ripping others alive, daſhing Childrens Brains out againſt the Poſts or Pavements; and when they ſuſpected a Perſon Rich, they Tortured him till he had confeſſed his Treaſure, and after that put them to Death: Others they enticed to a Diſcovery, under pretence of ſecuring them to ſome Fortified Town, in the Protection of the Engliſh; and by this means having gotten what they deſired, either killed them, delivered them up to ſuch as did it, or left them to Starve in the Fields and Woods. Many, for Expedition, they forced Naked into Lakes, Ponds and Wells, overwhelming them with Earth and Stones: Some again had the ends of their Bowels drawn out and faſtened to Poſts, and ſo forced round, they with the points of Skeens were made to wind them out, and died in that manner: Some had their Feet cut off, and caſt out to periſh in the Snow. Nor had they any pity on Age or Sex, Women great with Child were expoſed to all manner of Extremity, Virgins Deflowred, Women Raviſhed, Infants, as ſoon as come into the World, caſt out to Dogs and Swine to be devoured. Thoſe that fled to their neareſt Relations, Landlords or Tenants, in hopes of Concealment or Protection, were perfidiouſly betrayed. The Popiſh Prieſts, that incouraged their Proceedings, declaring it to be a Sin beyond that of *Judas*, to conceal any Heretick, threatning at leaſt Damnation to any that ſhould preſume it: Some they Whipped to death, others they hung up by the Privy-Members till they died of the pain, or were ſtarved to death: A great number they burnt in Houſes and Barns, whether they had fled for Refuge; and moſt of thoſe they killed, were ripped open by the Iriſh Women that followed theſe Blood-hounds, only for their Fat to make Candles; and yet ſo Cowardly were they, that when they found any ſmall number of Proteſtants in Arms, animated by Deſpair to ſtand for their Lives, then they would Wheedle them, upon pretence of granting them Quarter and Protection, and then either killed them, or delivered them up to ſuch as did it. We might run

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on till we tired the Reader, and made him turn his Eyes away from this Field of Blood, had not we promiſed this only for an *Introduction* to what more materially is intended.

In this Maſſacre, which raged in all the Provinces like a deſtroying Plague, for the ſpace of three Months, before any conſiderable Forces, capable of Suppreſſing, could arrive from *England*, 200000 of either Sex are held to be Murthered, beſides a greater number Ruined, Wounded, and forced to fly, periſhing in Woods and Mountains; the Country, likewiſe, for the time, ſeemed a perpetual Bonfire; the Fields were made white with Bones, and the Rivers ſwelled with Blood; nor did the Wolves and other Beaſts of Prey ſuffice to devour the Dead Bodies that lay piled on heaps. But this Blood did not fail to cry for Vengeance, as it ſoon after appeared. In the cloſe of the Civil Wars of *England*, when the World plainly perceived that thoſe who are the moſt reſolute at baſe and unmanly Murthers, are the moſt Cowardly when oppoſed in a manly way: According to the Poet,

Blood-thirſty Slaves that dare not face the Foe,
In Maſſacres and Murthers Valiant grow;
When unoppos'd they uſe revengeful Might,
But, as from Plagues, they fly all manly Fight.

And now that the World may have a Proſpect of the Valour of Iriſh Papiſts, and our Soldiers know what Puſilanimous things they have to deal withall; Pardon, Reader, the Enlargement, if we proceed to give you ſome Inſtances, not Immaterial to what is chiefly intended in theſe Papers.

It ſo happpened, that during the Exile, or rather Retirement of King *Charles* the Second, the Iriſh Papiſts made a great Buſtle in that Kingdom, not much unlike what they pretend to at preſent; giving out, that they were reſolved to rend it from the Engliſh Crown or Obedience, greatly Oppreſſing the Proteſtants, which made them ſend their Complaints to the Parliament Sitting at *Weſtminſter*, deſiring a ſpeedy Succour to prevent a ſecond Maſſacre, of which they had no ſmall Apprehenſions.

henſions. Their Requeſt was anſwered, Sir *Charles Coot* and Collonel *Jones* being ſent over with ſuch Forces as the ſhortneſs of Exigency would admit, and promiſe of a greater Supply. This obliged the Bogſters to apply themſelves to the King, then in ſeeing they had no other colour or pretence of reſiſtance, who thereupon was prevailed with to ſend thither ſeveral great Commanders, ſo that a great Army was raiſed to reduce the places that held out for the Engliſh, which were but few of Note, *viz.* *Tredah*, *London-Derry*, *Dublin* and *Trim*; and after ſome Exploits, before the Groſs of the Engliſh Army could arrive, or they have any conſiderable Body in the Field, they ſet down before *Dublin*, with between fifteen and twenty thouſand Men, and lying ſome days before it, without any conſiderable Attempt, Collonel *Michael Jones* the Governour, to hinder the Progreſs and carrying on the Works, detached a Party to Sally upon thoſe that were advancing, not intending any thing further, as expecting by the next fair Wind, an Army from *England*. But this ſmall Party perceiving the Work ſlightly defended, and with eaſe beating the Advance-guard, and cutting the Pioneers in pieces, they reſolved to follow the Advantage; ſo that being ſuccoured from the Town, gaining ſtill upon the Iriſh, the whole Gariſon at length ſallied, not exceeding five or ſix thouſand Men; and gaining in a trice all the Works, with a ſtrong Fort, they had raiſed the Alarum, and the deſperate Reſolution of the Engliſh, ſo ſcared and daunted the Teague-landers, that the Rear fled in Rout and Confuſion, whilſt the Front made a weak Reſiſtance: Nor could the Noble Marqueſs, ſince Duke of *Ormond*, who was there in Perſon, reſtrain them from throwing down their Arms, and ſhamefully running away, though he laboured to do it, and to reſtore the Battle, with all the Prudence and Courage of ſo great a Commander. And thus you may ſee what thoſe that rely on them may truſt to.

In this Defeat they loſt about five thouſand Men, beſides thoſe that were taken Priſoners, with all their Tents, Baggage, and Ammunition; ſo that inſtead of catching the *Tartar*, they, it ſeems, were catched themſelves. Soon after this *Cromwel* landed

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landed with an Army, reduced the whole Kingdom in leſs than a year, except ſome inconſiderable Towns incloſed with Boggs and Mountains, which rendred them either Inacceſſible, or not worth the trouble or loſs of Men, which could not have been avoided in ſuch Attempts; and indeed here we muſt needs confeſs, as Chriſtians, the Engliſh Zeal, in conſideration of the former Maſſacre, waded too far in Blood, by putting three Towns to the Sword, in which, no doubt, were a great many Proteſtants that fell without diſtinction. And thus much by way of Introduction, from which we proceed to what is more largely promiſed in the Title Page, *&c.*

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THE HISTORY OF THE Life and Actions OF Richard Talbot EARL OF TYRCONNEL:

WITH

What Memorably happened, relating to him and others, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, from the time of his first Acting there in Publick Affairs, to this time, &c.

SINCE the Papists in *Ireland* have found themselves at large under a Person, who conceives it Meritorious to promote the Interest of the Romish Church; and considering how Bloody and Cruel-minded the Sons of that Mother of Harlots are; we must from what has been already declared, be

be constrained to confess, the Protestants whose Persons and Estates are in that Kingdom, cannot be without dreadful Apprehensions of the Fatal Consequence: And indeed what could have been expected, had not the Almighty Hand of Providence wrought this sudden and almost unexpected Change in *England*; which gives them a reviving prospect, of having themselves and their Posterity freed from the hard Yoke of Popery and Slavery, which exceeds all others; for it extends not only to Bodies and Estates, but even to the Enslaving the Consciences and Souls of Men, which above all is the most intolerable? Long indeed had the Popish Party, which there is much the greater number, laboured and used their uttermost Interest, with the Kings of *England*, to have a Deputy or Lieutenant of their own Stamp and Coining, but have found their Solicitations ineffectual, though backed and strengthened with many plausible Pretences of Interest and Advantage to the Crown, till a Prince of the Roman Communion gave way to it, and thought fit, before so many Worthy English Noble-men, to advance a Person of no extraordinary Birth or Parts, removing, to make way for him, one that should have been Dearer, by reason of Alliance. But it is not for us to enter into the Cabinet-Counsils and determinate thoughts of Princes; and therefore we leave the World to conjecture, by so much as has been perspicuous to Mankind, to what end this Person was advanced: And since the Noise he has made Abroad, and the Transactions of that Kingdom, have been very Remarkable, It is our purpose to give an account of many significant Particulars, as well as Generals, as at sundry times hapned, thereby to render a satisfaction to such as are but slenderly informed, or in a manner Ignorant of these Affairs.

As for this Person, who has lately made such a Bluster in *Ireland*, he appears, as far as can be gathered, to be the Son of an ordinary Gentleman of the Family of the *Talbots* in *Ireland*, Christened by the Name of *Richard*, and brought up according to the Custom of that Country, in no extraordinary Literature; nor, by reason of the Roughness of his Temper, not very capable of attaining any Superlative Acquirements in Learning, being come

to some years of Maturity, and conceiving his Patrimonial Fortune too Scanty, his thoughts began to resolve themselves into a Design of seeking that Advantage Abroad, which with Reason and Justice, he could not expect at Home: Launching out into these Resolutions, by the example of others prone to the like undertaking, with what Accoutraments his Condition would furnish him withall, *Don Quixot* like, he set out upon Knight Errantry, in hopes, no doubt, to be Dubbed, and we see there is no failure in that Expectation. In *France* he gave considerable attendance upon Honour and Preferment, but found them of so slender a make, that he thought them not suitable to his Ambition: However at that time it was not remedied, yet by degrees, some notice being taken of his forwardness, he engaged in the Army; but as to his great Actions, or Memorable Exploits, they have not, by any private or publick notice, come to our hand; nor do those that have been since Conversant with him, remember to have seen any Scar or Mark of Disaster in War in his Face or elsewhere; or that he expresses any greater Glory of himself or Actions, than that he is become the Champion of the Roman Cause. But this is certain, being arrived to the pitch of a Colonel by degrees, and the French Interest not prospering so well as he could wish, it was apparent that the Climate disgusted him, especially at what time he felt the warm Rays of Favour dart from *England*; and therefore shook off a petty Foreign Service, that brought no great Advantage, for one, or at least in Expectation of one greater near Home.

About this time the Face of things beginning somewhat to change their former Aspects; and instead of Worth and Integrity, Favour and Interest taking place at Court, this Person found such Countenance (we do not say by the Means of the Priests, who knew him to be a Traveller, and consequently a Man fit for Business) that he was put into a considerable Station in *Ireland*, and got much Applause, in declaring a more than ordinary Fervency for the Cause, Damming the Popish Plot, though evidently manifested in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and since more apparent to the depth of *Erebus*, punishing any under his Power or Jurisdiction, that durst but name it unless in ridicule.

For

For theſe and the like Services he was made yet greater, and had the whole Power of the Kingdom of *Ireland* committed to his Charge, which ſo exalted the Spirits of the Papiſts there, that they openly and with Confidence, declared the Proteſtant Religion ſhould be ſuppreſſed and brought under foot: As appears by a Preface to the Lord Biſhop of *Kilmore*'s Sermon againſt Popery, preached at St. *Warburgh*'s Church in *Dublin*, *March* 22. 168⅘. where, amongſt other things, his Lordſhip has theſe Expreſſions, *viz. Notwithſtanding* (ſayes he) *their cauſeleſs heights, and the confident Brags of ſome of them, that our Religion ſhall ſoon be ſuppreſſed, and the Wheedles of others of them, by which they think to prevail with us, if not to come over to theirs; yet, to ſpeak nothing in confutation of it, we both dare and will juſtifie our ſelves and our Religion, againſt all the little petty Arts of Defamation or Calumny they can uſe againſt us*, &c.

By this we may ſee how early the Papiſts began to take upon them, as dreaming of nothing more than an entire Reſtorarion of Popery; nor is it to be forgot, with what unbecoming ſlight this Perſon uſed the Right Honourable the E. of *C.* during his being Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, whoſe Orders he ought to have obeyed; but without ſhewing any warrantable Commiſſion for ſo doing, he diſplaced the Proteſtant Officers, and put Papiſts in their room, who confirmed in ſuch Offices as he knew would ſtick to the Intereſt of Mother Church: the next Practice was upon the ſtanding Force, and firſt *Teague O D'evele* the Prieſt took the Souldiers in handling, to Doctor them with Holy Water and Wafers, *Swearing by St.* Patrick's *Shoo-buckle, if they would not go to Maſs, and be good Catholicks, they ſhould not only be Diſcarded, but loſe all their Arrears.* And ſo it proved, for *Talbot*, by this time made Earl of *Tyrconnel*, cauſing them to be drawn up in Companies, commanded them to lay down and quit their Arms; which done, they were expreſly told, that it was the King's Pleaſure to have none but Roman Catholicks in his ſtanding Forces of that Kingdom, and as many as would comply with it, might return to their Arms, and thoſe that would not might depart; Which a conſiderable number did, rather chooſing to ſtruggle with Neceſſity, than to violate their Conſciences.

Consciences. And many of them afterward got into *Holland*, *&c.* entring into the Service of the *States*; however there were those ready provided that stepped into their places, and took up their Arms.

Of these Proceedings, and many others, Complaint was made to the Court of *England*, and the Earl was sent for, who came over in much State and Equipage; but he was too precious and useful an Instrument to be either check'd or laid by. Father *Petre* who was advanced from Confessing Kitchin-Wenches and Foot-Boys, to steer at the Helm of Government, knew him Thorough-paced, and therefore his Interest was not wanting. So that contrary to the Expectation of all Men, instead of going back with Disgrace, he was, by a strange Metamorphosis, changed from a little Commander, into a Lord Deputy of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and a far Worthier Person recalled to give him place. And he, with a considerable Trane, passed over with his Commission, being received by the Papists in Triumph, with, as some will have it, the Song of, *Ho Brother Teague d'ye hear the Decree*, &c.

No sooner the Earl found himself invested with Power and Honour in so extraordinary a Degree, as to be Viceroy of a Kingdom, but he began to think himself more than a Man, looking down upon all beneath him as Atoms, and things only subject to be formed at his will and pleasure; and came so near the Turkish Motto of

Sic volo sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas,

That the Irish Protestants became very sensible they stood with their new Master; for now the Popish Priests, whose Insolencies had before been restrained, began to whet their Teeth for the Prey, expecting a sweet Morsel of Church Lands; but whilst they were Forming many pleasant Conceits, and wagging their Heads, like *Esop*'s Dog over the Roast-Meat, when he had invited his Fellow-Curs to Supper; all of a sudden News came, that a mighty Storm was coming from the North-East Quarter, which would go near to overturn the Sandy Foundation they had built upon. But to be more Serious,

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The ſuddain Conſternation in *England*, amongſt the Papiſts, occaſion'd from *Holland*, cauſed an Expreſs to be ſent over to *Ireland*, for the Forces in Arms, that could conveniently arrive with ſpeed; but not being overwilling or forward to venture, the Prieſts took them to task, and by many Arts and Inſinuations ſtrove to oblige them to a ready and chearful Embarkment. But all the promiſes of Heaven, and Exemption from ſo much as calling at Purgatory by the way, would do nothing, till the Earl found out a better method; which was to cauſe it to be ſpread amongſt them, upon their Arrival, they ſhould not only be the Kings immediate Guard, and be magnificently Entertain'd, but have Houſes and Lands aſſigned them, with many other matters. And if common Fame may be Credited, according to ſundry Reports, when theſe Forces came over, they fell peremptorily to claiming the Houſes and Poſſeſſions, where they firſt Quartered, upon their Landing, little dreaming they might according to that Tenure, and by the ſame Right, pick and choſe in *Cheapſide* or *Lombard-ſtreet*. But paſſing over ſuch deluded Blockheads, as to Leaſes and Lands, this we may affirm with credible Teſtimony, that on the Road as they Marched towards *London*, they not only ſeiz'd upon Horſes of Travellers, as alſo the Country Carts and Waggons, under pretence of carrying their Baggage, which was almoſt as light as a *Camelion*, only upon the account of Extorting Mony for the releaſing them, but made a bloody Maſſacre upon Pigs, Hens and Ducks, and where-ever a Gooſe came to their handling, they ſo ordered it, that ſhe was never taken for a Gooſe afterward. In *London*, it's true, fear obliged the dear Joys to ſome moderation. Theſe being the top of the Country, (and as Father *Petre*, according to the Information he had received, declared to be very good Catholicks) had not a little ſtreſs layed upon the ſucceſs of their Arms; however the overruling Providence ſaved them, (unleſs in a ſmall Skirmiſh, near *Reading*, where a few of the Horſe were poſted) the trial of their Courage.

About this time the Foreign Forces, and ſuch Engliſh Noblemen and others that had joyned them (So great was the Confuſion at *Whitehall*) with the Prieſts packed up their Auls, as plainly

plainly perceiving they had made the best of their Markets, and scamper'd for safety, as they found an opportunity to get off, never thinking themselves secure till they, or as many of them as escaped, had Earth'd in *France* or *Flanders*. And the King upon his hasty Retreat from *Salisbury*, perceiving all things tottering and unstable that should have tended to his Interest, having on the tenth of *December* sent away the Queen and her Retinue, who partly by Land and partly by Water, getting to the Sea coast, near *Dover*, Embarked for *France* himself on the Eleventh of *December* 1688. took Water privately, at the back Stairs of *Whitehall* Palace, accompanied with a slender Retinue, about Three in the Morning, to the great Consternation of the Court; but within Three days after he was discovered, in disguise, at *Feversham* in *Kent*, endeavouring to make for *France*; and being entreated by the Lords at *Whitehall*, there Assembled, to consult for the Tranquility of the Kingdom, he came back on the Sixteenth of the same Month. But on the Eighteenth, pursuant to a Message sent to entreat him to retire to *Ham-House*, he rather chose to be at *Rochester*, and there at the House of Sir *Richard Head*, he was pleased to accept of Entertainment, till the Twenty second, and then privately withdrawing himself, took Shiping and Landed in *France*, where he found the Queen; and was received by the French King and his Court with demonstrations of Friendship.

The Irish Soldiers that came over, and in the field, were commanded to lay down their Arms and submit to Mercy, which with much grumbling and repugnancy they did; and were afterward, upon notice that *Tyrconnel* had Armed the Papists in *Ireland*, sent for their better security to the Isle of *Wight*, to expect further Orders how to be disposed of; but part of them under the Command of Collonel *Scot*, being Ingarrisoned in *Portsmouth*, made a shew of resistance; but hearing great preparations were making against them, they capitulated. Many other things hapned of this kind, as an Alarum in the dead of the Night, in most considerable Cities and Towns in *England*, that the Irish were in Arms, killing Men, Women and Children, burning the Houses, *&c.* and so far the terror of it wrought

wrought, that the People every where ſtood to their Arms, till it was diſcovered to be a Falſe Alarum, taken at firſt, as it is reported, from a parcel of half-ſtarved Dear Jo s, Scuffling with an Old Chandler-woman at *Hounſlow* for a Loaf and Cheeſe. However, the more Judicious are apt to conclude, there muſt be ſomething in it, beyond this report, or it could not have been carried ſo ſwiftly to divers places far diſtant, at almoſt one and the ſame time. But leaving the true Cauſe in the dark, for it has not been hitherto brought to light, we return again to *Ireland*.

No ſooner came the News to *Tyrconnel*, that *England* was in the quiet poſſeſſion of the Proteſtants, but he gave notice of it in all places inhabited by Papiſts, as well in the Mountains as Plains and Valleys, commanding them to Arm with ſuch Weapons as they had, and repair to the General Rendezvous ſome Miles from *Dublin*; but finding they came not in ſo faſt as he expected, the Prieſts had orders to threaten and terrifie them with all the Bug-bears they could think on; telling them in their Sermons, how Meritorious it was, to riſe up in ſo Holy a Cauſe; and above all, proteſted, that thoſe that refuſed, ſhould not have the Benefit of Confeſſion; this was ſuch a Thunder-bolt, as made them cry *O Hone*, &c. So that with a *Miſſalene* or Pitchforks, Staves, Hooks, old Swords and Guns, they marched over the Bogs and Mountains to meet their General; nay, the very Tories or Out-lawed Thieves were invited, with promiſe of Pardon to ſuch as came in to the Aſſiſtance of *Mother Church*: By which means a great number Imbattled on the Plain, ſome trailing their whole Fa ily after them, who knew not in their Abſence how to ſubſiſt; and it had been worth Obſervation, to have taken a View of this Blick-Guard. *Some of them had whiſps of Straw or Hay-bands about their Head inſtead of Hats: Others tatter'd Coats or Blankets caſt over them, without any Breeches, ſo that the Spectators might eaſily perceive their Whimwhoms keep time with every motion of Exerciſe: Stockings and Shooes were in a manner ſtrangers to them; and as for Shirts, one amongſt three proved a Miracle: However they were Muſter'd, with a promiſe of ſpeedy finding out Semſtreſſes, Sail-men, Haberdaſhers and Shoo-makers.*

The Proceedings of the Earls making the Proteſtants more apprehenſive of danger; Several, as well Noble-men as others, ſent to know what he meant by drawing together ſuch a Multitude of Papiſts, to the diſturbance of the Kingdom: But at that time could get no other Anſwer, than that he was reſolved to ſtand his ground and defend the Kingdom; which obliged the Noble-men, eſpecially in the North, to Arm themſelves, Friends, Tenants, *&c.* reſolving not only to ſtand upon their Defence, but as much as in them lay, oppoſe the Earl's Proceedings, not omitting to ſend Expreſſes to *England*, ſetting forth the State and Condition of *Ireland*. This made him conclude there was no better Expedient, than to Diſarm the Proteſtants that lay within the Circle of his Command; and immediately they were ſummoned to bring in their Arms, under ſevere Penalties: But although ſome complied through Fear, yet others ſtanding off, he ſent his Locuſts abroad to compell them, who taking Beef, Mutton, Bacon, Bread and Cheeſe, *&c.* for Helmets, Coats of Male, Bucklers and Gantlets, carried them away in Triumph, with ſuch Weapons as they found; and many were Impriſoned, for being ſuſpected of Concealment; others Amerced at 50 or 100 Harpers a piece, which they ſaid, was done more to put a Terror into others, thereby to deter them from diſobeying, than for any Lucre, *&c.* though he that knows an Iriſh Man's Conſcience and Covetouſneſs, had need have a large Stock of Faith to believe it.

The next thing that they undertook, was to ſeize upon ſuch Towns and places of ſtrength, as they ſuppoſed might prove Diſadvantageous to them upon the Arrival of the Engliſh; the Earl being no ways Ignorant, that effectual Meaſures would be taken to ſend over Forces; ſo that finding the Walls of ſome Towns and Caſtles very Ruinous, he cauſed them to be repaired, and Moats drawn round them, Paliſzadoing and Intrenching, as the Situation or Neceſſity required; and for the better carrying on what he had undertaken, divers Conſults were held, by whoſe pretended Authority, Sums of Money were exacted of divers Perſons, and thoſe that had not ready Mony, were obliged to bring in their Cattel to the Value of the

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Sum demanded. An Order was exhibited for the Sale of Commiſſions to raiſe more Forces, and that they ſhould know without much courting or attendance, whether thoſe that deſired the Preferment, were able or not to purchaſe it: A certain Rate was ſet, and for thoſe that had no Caſh, ſix Cows was the price of a Captains Commiſſion, four of a Lieutenants, and two of an Enſigns, or they had liberty to pay it in any other kind, *viz.* in Sheep, Calves, Pigs, *&c.* But this amounting to no great Sum, nor being ſufficient to feed the Souldiers, another Method was taken, *viz.* ſeizing the Profits and Rents of ſuch Proteſtant Noble-men and Gentlemen, as were or had been in Arms, either in *England* or *Ireland*, againſt the Popiſh Intereſt, commanding the Tenants to make ready Payments, on pain of repaying it, and ſuffering Military Execution, to any, except thoſe he ſhould appoint to receive it, demanding of their Stewards a Land-Roll, *&c.* of their Eſtates, and putting Souldiers in Gariſon into their Caſtles and Houſes, ſome of which he is at the charge of Fortifying; and into others puts Guards to keep under the Proteſtants, who are yet peaceable, from going over to thoſe that are in Arms; and has ſent ſome Expreſſes into *France*, to procure Arms, Ammunition and Moneys, which he declared to his Confederates, would be ſent upon that notice; for although a great many Arms have been ſeized, and delivered to his Souldiers that came in unarmed, yet they could at this time be but very ſlenderly furniſhed; and to ſupply the place of Pikes, till a further Advantage or better can be got, they were obliged to uſe long Aſh-poles ſharpned at the end, and hardned in the Fire, ſo that if a Stranger beheld them ſtragling, he would take them for *Gold-finders* or Night-men: As for thoſe that are Mounted, except thoſe of the better ſort, or ſuch as were of the ſtanding Forces, to ſee them march at a diſtance, it would be difficult, by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of their Horſes, to determine whether they rode or went on foot.

Thus having given an account, as we may term it, of the beginning of Affairs in *Ireland*; but the Papiſts proceeding to be every day more and more in earneſt, and the Proteſtants in Arms under divers Noble-men, as reſolute to oppoſe them, and ſecure

the Interest of *England* in that Kingdom, we now proceed to greater Matters.

The *Parliament* of *England* being pressed by a compassionate Inclination, to rescue *Ireland* from the Imminent Dangers that threaten it, and it being a Kingdom wherein the English have so great a share and Interest, as also the Crown an Absolute Jurisdiction over it, by right of Conquest. Upon the Proclamation of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, took especial care, as they had often before done, to recommend the Safety of the Kingdom of *Ireland* to their Majesties immediate and peculiar Consideration, in order to the sending a fit number of Forces to reduce the Papists in Arms, and free the Protestants from the Apprehensions of Danger they lay under. To which they received a very Gracious and Satisfactory Return to this purpose, *viz.* That nothing should be wanting to effect what they desired, and that it should not be only effected with all convenient speed, but so effectual, that with the Blessing of God, it should not fail to answer their Expectations; nor was it delayed, Officers were appointed, and Souldiers raised in all parts of *England*, without the Difficulty that has been seen on other occasions, in great numbers: And amongst others, the Shoomakers went in considerable Bodies to wait upon their Majesties, and offer themselves and Service, which was favourably accepted. By which means they have the opportunity to try with the Irish Papists, whether St. *Crispin* or St. *Patrick* will prove the more Auspicious. And to the intent that the Irish in Arms under *Tyrconnel*, may be left without excuse, when they find the Effects of the Misery they have drawn upon themselves, by taking up Arms, and disturbing a Kingdom in which they might have lived quietly and peaceably; a Declaration by the King and Queen was Exhibited on the 22*d* of *February* in these words, *viz.*

WHereas it is Incumbent upon us, to take care and preserve all our Subjects within our Dominions, of what Perswasion soever, in Matters of Religion; and we being highly sensible of the Miseries of our Kingdom of Ireland, *is and may be exposed to, by the*

the Forces there raised and kept up under pretence of Religion, at the Instigation of Romish Priests, and by the influence of Foreign Counsels, in opposition to us and our Government; and being desirous to prevent the Calamities and Destruction that must fall upon our People in that Kingdom, in case the Forces now ready to enter the said Kingdom, (which we doubt not but with God's help may be sufficient to reduce it to our Obedience) shall proceed to effect the same; We do hereby declare, and promise to all our Loving Subjects whatsoever within that Kingdom full and entire Pardon and Indemnity for all things by them acted, done or committed by vertue or colour of any Authority, or pretended Authority, within the said Kingdom, and a full and free enjoyment of their respective Estates according to the Law; in case, upon notice of our Royal Will and Pleasure, signified in this our Declaration, they shall lay down their Arms, and retire to their respective Habitations and Places of Abode, at, or before the tenth day of April *next there, and shall peaceably behave themselves, and live as good Subjects ought to do.*

And we do hereby further declare and promise to all our Subjects of the Romish Church, that hitherto have not taken Arms, or that shall upon notice of this our Declaration lay down their Arms, and retire, and live as aforesaid, that they shall for the future have all the favour for the private Exercise of their Religion that the Law allows, and we can now grant to them; and that we shall speedily call a Parliament in the said Kingdom, and therein promote a further Indulgence to them.

And we do hereby further Declare, That if, notwithstanding this our Declaration, any of our Subjects shall continue in Arms, in opposition to us, that we shall then think our selves free and clear of all the Blood that may be spilt, and the Destruction and Misery which by reason thereof may be occasion'd; and we shall look upon our selves to be justified before God and Man in our Proceedings by Force and Arms against them as Rebels and Traytors, and such we do hereby declare all those to be, who shall Act as aforesaid against our Authority, as is herein expressed; and that the Lands and Estates of all such as shall after notice of this our Declaration persist in their Rebellion, or be any wise Abettors thereof, and which by Law will be forfeited unto us, shall be by us distributed and disposed to those that shall be aiding and assisting in reducing the said Kingdom to its due Obedience.

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This Declaration did not a little allarm *Tyrconnel* and his Adherents: However, having sent to *France*, and expecting some extraordinary return, he declared, He would not part with his Sword, but rather use it to defend himself, and free his Country; nor would he hearken to those who went about to perswade him to lay hold of the favourable opportunity, whilst he might procure honourable Conditions for himself and his Confederates; but continuing in an obstinate humour, he rather cast in his mind how he might weaken the Protestants that yet remained in the Kingdom. For indeed the Insolence of the Papists had put such a Fear into the hearts of many, that they shipped themselves, and their Effects, by stealth, for *England* and *Scotland*, by reason *Tyrconnel* had caused all the Ports at *Dublin*, *Cork*, &c. to be stopt, and no Passenger to go off without leave: Nay, to prevent as much as in him lay a Correspondence between the Kingdoms, Pacquets and Letters were searched, and those stopped that contained any relation of the Proceeding, or Transactions of *Ireland*. Ships were likewise order'd not to set Sayl, or offer it, under pain of Confiscation, without especial leave, and the Effects of some English seized. But this he thought not sufficient, nor himself secure, till he had altogether assured him of the Capital Cities, *&c.* And in order thereunto he sent a competent number of his Troops to march in the Night-time to *Dublin* without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, by which means they, upon the first appearance of day, seized upon the Skirts of the City, posting Troops at the Heads and Turnings of every Street; and soon after three Companies commanded by Captain *Talbot* surprized the Colledge, swearing to kill any that made resistance, having a Basket of Hand-granadoes in readiness; and then sending for the Magistrates, *Tyrconnel*'s Declaration was Read, commanding all Persons to bring their Swords, Bagonets, Fire-arms, and others, to the Doors of their respective Parish-Churches, and deliver them up to such Officers as should be appointed to receive them; as likewise the seisure of all their Horses, under pretence, that many of that City were gone to the North, and had joyned with those that were in Arms against him: And of this the Lord Mayor and Common Council were order'd

to

to give notice, further declaring, That if any Perſon whatſoever, ſhould, in contempt of his Order, neglect producing their ſaid Fire-Arms, Ammunition, Swords and Bagonets, their Houſes and all ſecret places ſhould be ſearched by the Souldiers with all the care imaginable, and where any ſuch Arms ſhould be found, the Perſon or Perſons owning them, ſhould not only be puniſhed as Contemners of the Order, but run the Risk of the ill Conſequences that would inevitably fall upon them by the Diſorder of the Souldiers; yet in this Order Perſons of Quality had leave to reſerve the Swords only that they ordinarily wore.

This was immediately put in Execution in all parts and places, and then the Dragoons proceeded to break open the Stable-doors, and ſearch in Vaults and Cellars for Horſes they pretended were concealed; which being taken, they were by Lot divided amongſt the Officers and Troopers, wounding divers Perſons in the Search that made any Oppoſition or Repugnancy, plundering their Houſes, not ſparing thoſe that had *Tyrconnel*'s Licence to keep Arms for the Defence of their Houſes, as Sir *Arthur Langford*, Mr. *Barton*, Sir *Thomas Newcomen*, Mr. *Peirce* and others; the Arms they laid up in Churches, till they provided Carriages to bear them off; and ſo ſuſpicious were they, that leſt any ſhould eſcape by Shipping, during this Confuſion, or conceal their Arms on Board, Guards were placed upon the Decks, and at all the paſſages by *Kings-end*; And a ſolemn Proceſſion was made for a Bleſſing to their Deſign; the Sheriffs of every County had likewiſe orders to Seize upon the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch as were gone to *England* without leave: and to ſupply the Defect of Mony, much Plate has been borrowed on the publick Faith, in order to be Coined or cut out at a certain weight. And the more to find an occaſion againſt ſuch of the Proteſtants as were in his power or reach, he conſulted the Prieſts about new Oaths to be impoſed, thereby to try which way they ſtood affected to the Popiſh Intereſt; and to encourage his own Party, daily gave out that his Royal Maſter was coming from *France* with a great Power; which he laboured to confirm, by the Arrival of ſome Ships from that Coaſt, who

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inſtead of ſome Forces, brought only a few Officers, with a ſmall proviſion of Arms; one, in which were about a hundred Men, was reported to be caſt away within ſight of Land, and all that were on Board periſhed.

During theſe Tranſactions, the Proteſtants in the North, fearleſs of the many Threats with which the Deputy thought to Terrifie and Amuſe them, took daily new Courage, and increaſed their Number, ſupplying themſelves as well as they could from *Scotland*, *&c.* with Powder and what elſe they wanted in *Ireland*, making Reprizal on the Papiſts for the Loſſes they ſuſtained in other Parts. And here it will not be amiſs, to give an account of a pleaſant Paſſage, according to the Relation we received from credible hands, *viz.* Captain *Coot* a very Worthy Gentleman, being Active in croſſing the Deſigns of the Papiſts, and aſſerting the Proteſtant Intereſt, one of *Tyrconnel*'s Officers undertook to ſurprize him, and bring him Priſoner to the Camp; and ſo with eight or ten Troopers, went towards the place of his Reſidence, ſending a diſſembling Letter filled with many feigned Pretences of Friendſhip, and his relinquiſhing the Popiſh Intereſt, and that he was deſirous to confer with him, about Matters mainly conducing to the Intereſt of *England*. Upon this Captain *Coot* ſent him word he would meet him, appointing the place for that purpoſe; but proceeded with ſo much caution, as to carry with him a ſtrong Guard, which he left in a Wood a little diſtant from the place appointed for the Interview, and ſo proceeded to meeting this promiſing Friend, who like a true Iriſh Papiſt, diſſembled no longer than he thought he had him in his power; for inſtead of what he had before propoſed, he plainly told him, he was fooled in believing what had been ſent to him; and that his buſineſs was no other, than to carry him to *Tyrconnel*, and to him he muſt go immediately, commanding his Troopers to diſmount and bind him; the which whilſt they were doing, his own Men, who from their Covert beheld what had paſſed, came on full ſpeed, and not only reſcued their Captain, but took all his Surprizers Priſoners; yet they only carried the Officer to *Sligo*, diſmiſſing the Troopers after they had taken their Horſe and Arms, as

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not thinking them worth the Proviſion they would ſtand them in keeping. And the Lord *Blaney* falling ſuddenly with a ſtrong Party into the Town of *Armagh*, ſurprized Captain *Machoone*, and the Troop of Papiſts he had raiſed for the ſervice of *Tyrconnel*; who thereupon flung down their Arms and begged Quarter, which was granted them. And about this time we had it ſtrongly reported, that the Marqueſs *Du-Ponte* arrived from *France* in a Man of War, and Landing at *Cork*, was conveyed to *Dublin* in *Tyrconnel*'s Coach; and a great Train of Attendants ſent for that purpoſe; being received ſome diſtance from the City, by the Earl and his Life-guard with much State, and conducted to the Caſtle, where he declared the French King his Maſter had ſent him to learn the State of Affairs in that Kingdom, delivering him at the ſame time a Letter to that purpoſe: Whereupon he gave order to his Secretary and others to anſwer it; in which the Popiſh Army was affirmed to be between 30 and 40000 Horſe and Foot; and that he had commanded all Perſons capable of bearing Arms, from Sixteen to Sixty, immediately to take the Field; obliging the Prieſts neither to Confeſs nor give Abſolution to ſuch as delayed it: And that he had ſecured ſuch Towns as he thought might turn to his greateſt Advantage, and laid up Stores of Proviſion therein, as fearing a Scarcity, by reaſon there was no great proſpect of Tillage, when all hands were otherwiſe imployed. And it is further alledged, that the French Marqueſs told *Tyrconnel*, his Maſter, though his Will was not wanting, could do no more than aſſiſt him with ſome Officers, Arms and Ammunition, but as for Men or Mony, he expected his own Affairs would be more urgent than to ſuffer him to contribute aſſiſtance of that nature. However, to divertize the Marqueſs, and ſhew him the Dexterity of his Teague-landers, he ordered them to draw up in Battalia, and imitate a Mock-fight with the Engliſh, in which hapned many extravagant and ridiculous Actions; and amongſt other things, they turned Jeſt into Earneſt, *viz.* a Party being taken, and ordered to be truſſed up with a Withe about his Neck, and a heap of Turfs under his Feet, ſo that he might eaſily ſtand on them, it ſo fell out, that whilſt thoſe that were

to watch him, went out to engage another Mock-party, the Turfs slipped away, and the Fellows hands being tied, he no ways able to help himself, and not being timely succoured, after making several wry mouths, lost his five Senses past recovery, which made the old Proverb good, *viz. There is no Jest like a true Jest.*

The Papists growing very Insolent in *Dublin*, divers Complaints were made to the Earl, but he appeared little to hearken to, or regard them; nor could he be prevailed with to redress the Outrages and Insolencies committed by his Souldiers, declaring, it was not for his Interest, at that time to punish or displease them: And when he was pressed by the Archbishop and others, to assure them of his Protection; he plainly replied, he could not positively promise it them any longer: Which obliged many to withdraw themselves, with what Effects they could conveniently carry off, rather contenting themselves with that and their own Safety, than to hazard both, by lying at the discretion of men that are Strangers to Mercy or Compassion towards Protestants; who spared not at this time, to Rob and Plunder without controul, fetching the Corn and Cattel from all the Countries adjacent, the Owners not daring to controle them, though at the same time themselves and their Families are thereby reduced to great Distress: Nor are they only contented to take the Provisions for their own Necessities, but waste and spoil more than they eat; killing many Cattel only for their Skins to make Brogues of, that is, a sort of Irish Shoos, clapping the hairy side next their Feet, and the raw side, without any dressing, to the ground, sowing them with Needles and Pack-thread, or pinning them on with Skewers; they likewise Boyl their Meat in those Hides for want of Kettles; in this manner, the Irish Cook sets up four Stakes in Quadrangle, and fastens the four corners of the Skin to the top of them, suffering it to hang bagging or bellying down, with the hairy side outward, about a foot and a half from the ground, then they put in the Water and Meat, and make a Fire under it, in which manner the Skin being kept moist by the Water, will serve twice before it becomes useless by cracking or shriveling.

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In the County of *Cork* they drove away above 10000 Head of Cattel, and seized in the Stores of one Person 500 Barrels of Salt, from another Person 1500 Sheep, and a great many Horses, from a third, and under pretence of searching for Letters and Advices, Plundered the Houses, the Souldiers Quartering at Discretion, and devouring without controle whatever came in their way, the Owners not daring to gainsay or refuse it, for fear of having their Throats cut, or Houses fired about their Ears; which renders People Heartless to labour, considering it is not for themselves, but others, and the Souldiers as obstinate to continue their Dissolute and Licentious way of living upon the Spoil and Pillage, especially the most Hunger-starved amongst them, who before lived Poor and Miserable, for the most part upon Leeks, Brown Bread, Poor Jack and Bay-Salt, being altogether Strangers to any Liquor, but *Adams* Ale; nor do the Priests Rebuke them in their Sermons, but altogether incite and encourage them in it, telling them, what they take from the Hereticks (for such they term the Protestants) is no other than the *Israelites* spoiling the *Egyptians*, and it is rather commendable in them, than any Crime, to persevere in so doing; and to keep them more strictly to their Arms, they render a Protestant Government extreamly Monstrous and Dangerous, terrifying them with the Representation of dreadful Ideas if they submit, as being Slaves on Earth, when they have an opportunity to redeem themselves, and cast off the English Yoke; promising them on the other hand (what they are never able to give them) Heaven and Everlasting Happiness, if they dye with their Swords in their Hands.

This Animates the Rabble and Rascality to so great a Degree, that the Herdsmen, Cow-boys, Swineherds and Plowmen go Armed to Mass, with such sorts of Weapons as they can get by Plunder or Purchase: So that the Tenants, by the Routs and Outrages that are daily made, are rendred incapable of paying their Rent. Nor is this all, for of late several French Privateers have appeared upon the Coast, which prevents many, that to avoid the Storm, would pass into *England* or *Scotland*, or make any returns of the Mony they have left; and a Justice of that

Kingdom, going for *England* with his Lady and Goods, *Tyrconnel* upon notice of it, sent to fetch him back with his Goods and Monies, commanding him, as a Judge, immediately to go for *Westmeath* with a Guard, and Try one *Philips*, Mr. *Bowyen*, and others, taken there and Imprisoned on pretence of holding Correspondence with the Protestants in the North, granting him a Commission of Oyer and Terminer for that purpose; further declaring, As he behaves himself in that proceeding he must expect to be dealt with all, as to the restoring of his Goods and acquitting his person, for attempting, without leave, to forsake the Kingdom, and consequently leaving the place of so important a Magistrate vacant. And about this time it was strongly reported that the French King had sent the Earl a Present of a considerable number of Livers, with Tents and Arms, encouraging him to go on and persist, to keep the Sword he has taken up in his Hand, which made him to shew the Bringer he was not idle, sends a Detatchment of Horse and Foot to *West Meath*, *Ulster*, and other places, to Disarm such Protestants who had not as yet had their Houses visited, Commanding the Collonels, *Talbot* and *Hamilton*, to March into the North, with a strong Party, as well to keep the Protestants from gathering, as to have an Eye upon the motion of those in Arms.

Whilst these things were doing in *Ireland*, great care was taken in *England* for the raising new Forces, to joyn with those already Listed and in Arms, as likewise to stop suspected Persons who attempted to Ship themselves without leave or Licence, in any of the Ports lying over against *Ireland*, till they could give a good account of themselves, that they were not going to assist the Irish Papists. Ships of War were ordered likewise to stand to that Coast, to prevent any Landing from *France*, and disperse the French Privateers, who very much incommoded those Seas. And the Honourable House of Commons, to declare their resolution, Voted on the 27*th* of *February*, viz. *That the House would stand by the King, with their Lives and Fortunes, to support his Alliances abroad, to reduce* Ireland, *and to preserve the Protestant Religion at home.* So that all things

things went on in a prosperous way, and the great expectation the Earl of *Tyrconnel* had of Succours and Supplies from *France* dayly lessened as to any effectual number. However, to make the best of his Markets, whilst the time seemed favourably to serve him, he resolved to bring the Protestants as low as his Power could reduce them; so that not content with the spoil his Troops had made in and about *Dublin*, he commanded them to do the like in the Provinces of *Munster*, *Lemster*, and *Connaught*, where for the most part, without any provocation, they disseized the Protestants of their Inheritance, plundering them of their Arms, Horses and Goods, Imprisoning sundry of the Chief, as well Noblemen, Gentry, and others that fell into their Hands by surprize; and on the Twenty fifth of *February* a great number of Irish Horse and Foot came to *Cork*, and about midnight, to the great terror of the Inhabitants, who expected nothing less than a Massacre, entred their Houses and seized their Arms, and the next day took away all their Horses, using the same method in all the Neighbouring Villages; they broke likewise into the Houses of several eminent Citizens, and mistaking Mony for Arms, carried it away as free booty; and on the Twenty sixth, the Lieutenant General *Macarty*, having with the Spoils and Plunder of the English encreased his Horse, by mounting his Bogtrotters on such Horses as he had seized, with two Field pieces he Marched towards *Castlemart*, the House of Captain *Henry Boyle*, who had with him about an Hundred and forty Gentlemen and Servants, to make a Defence against the violence of the Irish; but being by his Friends perswaded not to make any resistance, upon the Lieutenant Generals promise, that neither their Persons nor Estates should be molested, but without the least regard to his word, which ought to have been sacred to a Man, either pretending to Honour or Honesty, the next Morning he caused the House to be Plundered, and made the Captain, with divers of his Friends, such as himself thought fit to pick out and distinguish, as altogether averse to the Popish Cause, and in a disgraceful manner conveyed them, under a strong Guard, to the City of *Cork*; and in his way thither, drove the Country of the Cattle belonging to

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Proteſtants, accounting them, as has before been hinted, a lawful prize; nor could this content them, without Quartering at diſcretion, and robbing them: and ſo proceeded to March towards *Bandon*, with a conſiderable Force, in order to Beſiege it, giving out bloody threatnings in caſe of an obſtinate reſiſtance, encreaſing by the way, to facilitate the enterprize, his Train of Artillery; which made many perſons, for their better ſafety, to get on Board a Ship, given out to be bound for the *Weſt Indies*, without any further conſideration than carrying their cloths, and ſuch things as were portable, without giving ſuſpition; however the Ship fell not off ſo ſecretly, but notice was given to the Fort that Commanded that Port, from which ſhe received three Shot in her Bulk, but without doing any conſiderable damage.

About this time *Tyrconnel* received other News from *France*, that ſeveral Men of War were preparing at *Breſt* in *Britany*, to bring him ſuch things as his preſent occaſion required, not without an expectation of the arrival of that Prince, for whoſe Cauſe and Intereſt he pretended to continue in Arms. Which News being ſpread abroad, the Bells were rung, and the Streets every where ſwept and covered with Gravel, throughout the City of *Dublin*, and for want of a better conveniency, he Garriſoned St. *Patricks* Church; refuſing at the ſame time, though contrary to his former Declaration, that any Gentlemen, being Proteſtants, ſhould wear Swords. This rigorous proceeding being conjectured the forerunner of worſe, if not timely prevented, ſo much diſheartens the Traders, not only in Country Market-Towns, but likewiſe in Cities and Boroughs, that many of the moſt conſiderable Traders either put off or ſhut up their Shops; and mony is ſo ſhort amongſt the poorer ſort, that all their moveables will ſcarcely purchace a weeks Diet, though as yet Proviſions are not arrived at any extraordinary dearneſs; yet according to the laviſh and ſpoil that is made, it cannot be long expected to continue at ſo cheap a rate, unleſs ſupplies be brought out of other Countries to repair the defect of the Kingdom, *&c.*

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And now *Tyrconnel* finding the Proteſtants obſtinate againſt all his Threats, began to cajole them with a ſoft way of wheedling them into a temper more compliant, as appears by a Paper put out by him and his Council, wherein, for divers conſiderations, and eſpecially for ſparing the Ruine of the Kingdom, which by reaſon of ſo great Armies on foot, cannot but be rendred miſerable, he in a manner intreats the Proteſtants to lay down their Arms, and yield Obedience, requiring all Parties to diſperſe and retire to their reſpective Habitations, and to forbear to break open Priſons, or aſſault the Popiſh Party.

Yet a little after he gives them to underſtand, That he has ſent his Lieutenant General *Richard Hamilton* into the Province of *Ulſter*, to reduce them by force; yet declaring at the ſaid time, that the conſequence of it cannot but be very fatal to that Country, and the Inhabitants thereof, and inevitably occaſion the total ruin and deſtruction of that part of the Kingdom, alledging, That the conſideration thereof gave him great diſquiet and trouble of mind, that a Country well planted and inhabited, ſhould by the inſolency and wickedneſs of its own Inhabitants, be brought to Ruin and Deſolation, which he was willing to prevent, if any ſpark of Grace was yet remaining in the hearts of his Oppreſſors; further declaring, That notwithſtanding the many Affronts they had put upon the Government, and the ſeveral Acts of Hoſtility by them committed, that if they will now ſubmit, and become dutiful Subjects to his Royal Maſter, mercy ſhall be extended to them; excepting ſome Perſons, whom he concludes not worthy of it; ſtrictly charging, in the name of himſelf and the Council, all armed Perſons in *Ulſter*, and the Town of *Sligoe* forthwith to lay down their Arms; and that the principal Perſons with them in the North do forthwith repair to Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, and deliver up to him their Arms and ſerviceable Horſes, and give Hoſtages, as an aſſurance of their future Loyalty and Obedience; and that all their Adherents do deliver up their Arms and ſerviceable Horſes to ſuch as ſhall be appointed to receive them by the ſaid *Hamilton*, and give Hoſtages for their future peaceable Deportment to himſelf, or Colonel *Mack Donnel* at *Boyle*, promiſing ſafe conduct to ſuch as will ſubmit

mit, with protection and pardon for all that has been done and passed, unless those excepted; but upon such refusal, he commands all his Forces to fall upon them where-ever they meet them, and to treat them as Rebels and Traytors, (for so his Excellency is pleased to style them) without considering to whom they are subject, and for what side they stand; by the Law of Nations the right being devolved on *England* by the Conquest of that Kingdom. But to proceed, he further declares, That to the end the innocent may not suffer for the Crime of the nocent, and the committing of inhumane Acts may be prevented, he charges his Forces upon their March, that they presume not to do any violence to Women, Children, Aged or Decrepid Men, Labourers, Plowmen, or Tillers of the Ground, or to any other, who in the Commotions demeaned themselves innocently, as not joyning with those in Arms, or were any ways concerned in aiding and assisting them.

The Persons by him accepted are, *Hugh* Earl of *Mount Alexander*, *John* Lord Viscount *Massereen*, *Robert* Lord Baron of *Kingston*, *Clotworthy Skevington* Esq; Son to the Lord Viscount *Massareene*, Sir *Robert Colvil*, Sir *Arthur Rawdon*, Sir *John Magil*, *John Hawkins*, *Robert Sanderson*, and *Francis Hamilton*, Son to Sir *Charles Hamilton*. And upon these Noblemen and Gentlemen he charges the incouragemenr of the Protestants to take up Arms, when however, by all that has yet appeared, they were necessitated so to do in the defence of their Religion, Lives and Estates; but the Earl seems very angry with them, because they would not let all these fall into his hands tamely, and suffer them, without contending, to be at his mercy and disposal. But it seems some of these worthy Persons had experienced his former Civilities, and knew his humour too well to trust him with things of the highest concern, and always the dearest to Mankind.

This was given in the Council-Chamber at *Dublin* the *7th* of *March*, 1688. And Signed *A. Tyrone*, *C. Granard*, *Lymerick*, *Bellew*, *Will. Talbot*, *Tho. Newcomen*, *Rich. Hamilton*, *Fran. Plowden*.

These Threats or Promises made but a slender Impression in the minds of the Protestants, who kept together, entring into an Engage-

Engagement mutually to ſtand by each other in defence of their Religion, Lives, Liberties, Eſtates, and the preſerving the Engliſh intereſt in the Kingdom; by which means they became not a little formidable to the Papiſts. For to be the leſs incumbred, or concerned at accidents or events, many of them, as they found a convenient paſſage, ſent away their Wives and Children for *England* or *Scotland*, and going abroad in ſmall Parties, frequently ſurprized and brought in Booties taken from *Tyrconnel*'s Soldiers in their returns from ravaging the Country; beating them likewiſe very frequently out of Gentlemens Houſes, which they had taken up for Quarters, or Engarriſon'd themſelves in; inſomuch that no week paſſed without ſome Hoſtility more or leſs; which induced *Tyrconnel*, finding his meaſures for the moſt part broken, to call frequent Councils, in one of which, as we received it in print, he expreſſed himſelf in theſe words:

My Lords,

THe neceſſity of our Affairs at preſent require your moſt ſedate conſideration, when matters of leſs moment are ſoon weighed without any great matter of debate. We are not only blamed, but threatned from England, *for continuing the Sword in our Hands: And it is Declared, That upon our refuſal to lay it down, we ſhall be proceeded againſt as Traytors to that Government. King* James, *whom we ſhall ever acknowledge our Royal Maſter; nor do we think our ſelves obliged to have any other Monarch over us, has ſent us no ſuch Orders; but on the contrary, has laid his Royal Commands upon us to continue our Men in Arms, and uſe all our induſtry to increaſe Diſcipline, and encourage our Soldiery with his Princely Promiſes to aſſiſt us with Men and Arms from* France; *and not only that, but an aſſurance of his Royal Preſence here, which will ſo enliven the Hearts of all his Catholick Subjects, that I hope we need not have any apprehenſions, but that we ſhall be able to ſecure our Religion and Liberties againſt all Oppoſers, according to the ancient Cuſtom of this Kingdom.*

My Lords, *In purſuance of theſe Commands, we have ſeized the Proteſtants Effects in this Kingdom for the paying and encouraging our Army, and have given them ſuch liberty of Quartering, and otherwiſe, that we are afraid the conſequence may prove injurious to us, as*

well as the Protestant People, who are fled from their Lands and Houses, and we begin already to believe, that a Famine threatens us: It is our business therefore to consider of a Fund to maintain our Army; for when Tenants are incapacitated to pay, how can we expect it, until we receive Supplies from France, *which will not be wanting with the first Opportunity. There is only one way, which is this, We must borrow from our selves a while to serve the King and the Catholick Cause, that it may return to him and us. My Lords, In the first place, I hope we are all of one mind as to keeping up our Army, notwithstanding the Threats from* England. *Secondly, We doubt not but all of us have the same value for our Royal Masters Person and Religion, as well as the same Sense of his Misfortunes. Thirdly, The Encouragement we have from* France. *And Fourthly, Our Royal Masters Commands, and Expectation of seeing him here.*

Let these things induce you to consider about a present Fund. I have layed the way before you in a former part of my Discourse, and shall not be wanting as to my particular.

By this we may see, notwithstanding the spoil they have made by plunder, and their seizing the Estates of such Protestant Gentlemen as are retired, they are reduced to so great a want of Mony, that in this early day, when they are diverted but by a handful of Men, in consideration of the number they have listed, they are at a loss for paying and supporting their Army: And it seems such has been the Spoil, Extravagancy and Riot of these trusty Catholicks, (though in a time of Lent) wherein their Religion, (I had almost said Superstition) enjoins them to forbear from eating flesh; that a Famine is feared amongst them, even in a Country where Cattle abound to a miracle; which plainly appear'd, when there was no prohibition, by the great numbers transported into *England*, causing a Complaint of the English, that if it was suffer'd, it would create such a cheapness, that it would extreamly abate the Rents of Pasture-grounds, or the Tenants would not be capable of holding them. Their Rivers likewise abound with Fish, and especially Salmon, beyond what is seen in any other Country; though 'tis true, the Laziness of the Natives, produces no extraordinary plenty of Corn; from which

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we must conclude, as has before been hinted, that they have destroyed the Cattle, especially those that belonged to the Protestants, out of revenge or wantonness, and suffered them to rot on the ground, as the *Spaniards*, though with more Inhumanity, served the Natives in the *West Indies*, whose Lives (when they found the want of their service) they would have redeemed at a great value.

And what Supply of Mony can come from *France* may appear by the necessities of the French King, who has set himself in defiance of all Christendom: Nor can he be but apprehensive of the Storms that threaten his Kingdom from almost all the Quarters of *Europe*. And the little Credit he has, the following Account will manifest, *viz.*

On the ninth of *February*, notwithstanding the first denyal, Monsieur *Colbert*, in the name of the French King, sent to the Bankers of *Paris* to furnish his Majesty, in order to the carrying on his Wars, with a Million and a half of Livres, for which they should receive extraordinary Interest, and be payed the Principal before the ensuing Christmas. To which, after mature deliberation, and some debate among themselves, they returned Answer, That they had all the respect, and desire of serving his Majesty that could be possibly conceived, and that there was none of his Subjects so forward and ready to contribute to his Assistance as themselves; yet passionately entreated, that his Majesty would not take it amiss, but revolve in his Princely Consideration, their forwardness of assisting him, and that they had already performed in a manner beyond what they were able, having strained all their Credits in furnishing him with what they have done; and if now they should be obliged to do more, they must be necessitated to give over their Bank, and thereby Trade, which is the greatest support of the Nation, must of necessity receive a check and decay, because it would be impossible for them to satisfie those Bills of Exchange already chargeable upon them; but they must sink under the burden; and all they were capable of doing, amounted to no more, than that, if it so pleased him to assign any part of his Revenue for security, they would make it their business to find out such Monyed Men as might in all proba-

bility accommode His Majesty; And this was all the Answer he could gain.

And now to shew the World, that the Design of the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, in Assuming or Attempting to Support an Arbitrary Power, is no new Project taken up by chance upon the sudden Emergency, we think it not amiss to insert a Passage taken out of a Letter credibly affirmed to be written by the Earl of *Sunderland*'s own hand, and communicated to a Friend in Town since his withdrawing himself; wherein, after it has declared the Intreagues and Resoluteness of the Popish Party at Court, for bringing in the Dispensing Power, and getting a Parliament to their mind, in order to the taking off the Penal Laws and Test, *&c.* we have these words.

My Lord *Tyrconnel*, says the Letter, has been so Absolute in *Ireland*, that I (meaning the Earl) never had the Credit of making an Ensign, or keeping one in, nor to preserve some of my Friends; for whom I was much concerned, from the last Oppression and Injustice, though I endeavoured it to the utmost of my Power; but yet with Care and Diligence being upon the place, and he absent, I diverted the calling a Parliament there, which was designed to alter the Acts of Settlement; Chief Justice *Nugent* and Baron *Rice* were sent over, with a Draft of an Act for that purpose, furnished with all the pressing Arguments that could be thought upon, to perswade the King; and I was offered Forty Thousand Pounds for my Concurrence; which I told the King, and shewed him at the same time, the Injustice of what was proposed to him, and the Prejudice it would be to that Country, *&c.*

These were the early Resolutions of the Papists in *Ireland*, who bore up with hopes of Extirpating the Protestant Religion in that Kingdom, left no Stone unturned, no Design unattempted, that Art or Mony could promote or bring to Perfection; promising themselves, no doubt, a lasting Tranquility from so great a Harvest of Success and prospect of Gain.

Whilst things were at this pass in *Ireland*, no doubt at the Instigation of the Popish Agents, who buzzed strange Notions into their Heads, about 1200 Souldiers, with many of their Officers,

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part late the Earl of *Dunbarton*'s Regiment, and part Fuziliers, not only refused to obey their Orders to march, but seizing upon the Mony sent down to pay them, and four Field-pieces, they fell into Mutiny and Disorder; marching away, and plundering the Country for Subsistence; every where seizing the Horses, and using many Outrages: News of this coming to *White-hall*, the Parliament Addressed the King on the Fifteenth of *March*, to take a speedy and effectual way of Suppressing them, as likewise to Issue out his Royal Proclamation, Declaring them and their Adherents Rebels and Traytors, *&c.* for which His Majesty was Graciously pleased to return them his Thanks; letting them know at the same time, that he had sent a Force of Horse and Dragoons to Suppress the Rebels, and would take effectual care to Issue out his Proclamation as was desired: And accordingly a Proclamation was Issued out, Declarig them Rebels and Traytors, commanding all Magistrates and Officers, Civil and Military, to be diligent in Suppressing and Apprehending them.

On the Nineteenth of *March* the King's Forces found the Rebels, or the main Body of them, near *Sleeford* under *Spanny-hedge*, as they came off *Bridge-end* Causway, in their March for *Spalding*; who no sooner perceived the Regiment of Dragoons, but they cast themselves into a Form in order, having a Hedge on the one side them, and a Water on the other, planting their Field-pieces in the Front of the Circle they made; which the Dragoons discovering, wheeled about with such swiftness to the Rear, that they gave them no time to Transplant their Cannon; and passing all Difficulties, came so furiously upon them, that seeing there was no other Remedy, but that they must expect immediately to be charged, they thought it more safe to beat a Chamade, and thereupon fell to Parly, offering to lay down their Arms, upon condition they might have the King's Pardon: But the Officer commanding in Chief, replying, It was more than he could promise them, and that his Orders were, If they did not forthwith lay down their Arms, he was to reduce them by Force. Upon this they offered to lay down their Arms, if he would promise to endeavour the

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obtaining His Majesties Gracious Pardon for them. Which he generously profering, they flung down their Arms and submitted themselves; whereupon they were carried Prisoners to *Faulkingham*. And these having sent about Forty of their Companions to *Sleeford*, to take up Quarters and provide Necessaries for them, Sixty of the King's Dragoons early the next Morning entred the Town, and found them at the Sign of the *Angel*, where they had been drinking so hard on Free-cost, that, more Resolute than their main Body, though with less Prudence, they provoked the Dragoons to fire upon them, killing a Sergeant and a private Souldier, mortally wounding two others.

Two Captains, that had been forward in causing these misguided Soldiers to revolt, made their escapes from *Sleeford*, upon such Horses as first came to their Hands, after whom a Hue and Cry was immediately sent; so that with inconsiderable blood shead, and little trouble, by a foreseen Council, and good Conduct; these Revolters, that had been for some days the terror of those parts, the people dreading the consequence, were reduced and disposed of in convenient places, in order to their being (at least the Officers) brought to *London*. And great are the preparations for *Ireland*, in all parts of this Kingdom, as well of Ammunition, Arms, and Necessaries, there being Commissions for raising 10000 Foot, for the Service of that Kingdom. The Colonels such worthy Persons of Fortune and known Conduct, as do's not only hasten the filling the Regiments, but leaves us no ground to doubt the success, *viz.* The Marquess of *Winchester*, the Earl of *Devonshire*, the Lord *Kingston*, Earl of *Roscommon*, *Drogheda*, Viscount *Castleton*, Viscount *Lisbon*, Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, Sir *Henry Bellasis*, Sir *Henry Ingolsby*, Sir *Edward Deering*, *Levistone Goure* Esq; and Major *Earl*. It would be too tedious, in this place, to mention all the Sub-officers, and there being as yet no perfect List made Publick, we may be rendred liable to mistake, wherefore they are omitted.

And now the Coasts being narrowly watched, especially the Ports of *Chester*, *Holihead*, *Beaumaris*, *Milford* Haven, and other Ports that face the Irish Coast, to prevent the escape and going

going off of ſundry Iriſh Officers and others that are ſtill lurking in this Kingdom, for an opportunity to get over and joyn *Tyrconnels* Forces; and being fruſtrated on that ſide, we had a publick Relation, that Ten that have been in conſiderable Commands, were ſeized on board a Ship, fallen down to *Graves-End*, with a conſiderable quantity of Arms and Ammunition, and that they had purpoſely taken up the Ship for their paſſage at an extravagant rate; but by the vigilance of ſome Perſons intruſted, in ſuch like Affairs, they were diſcover'd and ſecur'd; being moſt or all of them Iriſh Men, and vehemently ſuſpected to be Papiſts; who upon the rumour that has gone currently abroad of a great Man's Landing in *Ireland*, where perhaps haſting to prefer their Petitions for Places, before they be all diſpoſed off; but they here found the old Proverb verified, *viz. The more haſt the worſe ſpeed.*

The Names of theſe Perſons as we find them, are *Thomas Burk*, late of the Duke of *Grafton's* Regiment, Captain *Drummond*, Captain *Owen Maaarty*, *John Srot*, *Gilbert Hern*, *William Carel*, *Alexander Petre*, *Garret Purry*, and *Cornelius Mahan*, this is the account, but wavering. Such like matters, after ſome Reports on the Exchange, and other places, with much confidence and credit of a great fight in *Ireland*, between the Engliſh and Scotch Proteſtants, and Iriſh Papiſts; we found it grounded upon Advice come by a Veſſel from *Dreghida*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, to *Liverpool*; the Maſter whereof reports, that the Iriſh Army being ſent down to the North, to Fight the Proteſtants there in Arms, in the defence of what yet remains unſpoil'd or deſtroyed, by the Plunder and Ravage of the Iriſh; on *Wedneſday* the [illegible] of *March*, a party of Iriſh Horſe and Dragoons, ſuppoſed to have been their forlorn Hope, advancing towards *Longbrickland*; the Proteſtants upon notice from the Scouts they had ſent abroad, met them before they reached that place, and drawing up in good Order, with much Reſolution and Bravery, gave them a Vigorous onſet, which not only made them retire and loſe ground, but fall into ſuch diſorder and confuſion that they were no ways capable of recovering their Ranks; yet the Proteſtants being moſt Foot, were not

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so capable of following them, as their forwardness prompted them to; however the Irish Horse, galled by their shot and considering themselves no longer able to sustain the shock, they from Retreating fell to open Flight; and finding no place open they in that hurry and confusion, violently pressing on, without regard to their safety, broke through a Battalion of Foot that was to support them; by which they were so far disranked, that when the Protestants came to Charge them, they made but weak resistance, insomuch that Four hundred of them were slain upon the place.

This Defeat of the Forlorn or Advance party, Alarumed the main Body; so that they advanced twenty thousand strong on the Friday following, and came up with the Protestants between *Loughbrickham* and *Hillsborough*; and although the latter were much inferior in number, yet, encouraged by their late good Success, they resolved to abide the Battel, and thereupon drew up, facing the Enemy for some time before the Charge was sounded, and then charged upon the Irish with great Courage and Resolution, as determining in this Encounter, to shew the Papists how much more fit they were to Exercise their Arms in Plundering and Spoiling than in an open Fight; so that the Engagement fell out to be Bloody and Desperate. And further the Master reports, That on the Sunday following, an Express came to *Drogheda*, he then being at Anchor in the Port, to give notice, that about six thousand of the Irish Papists were killed, though with the loss of no less than four thousand of the Protestants: However, the latter put the former to flight and kept the Field; which successful beginning, if confirmed, will more firmly assure the Protestant Interest than ever, when it is considered they are capable already, before they have received any considerable Assistance from *England*, to cope with their Enemies the Papists, and wrest from them the Victory, with such considerable Advantage.

This Master brought no Passengers over with him, by reason of the Prohibitions of that kind, and the strict Searches that are made in the Ports, not permitting Man, Woman nor Child to leave the Kingdom, by coming off in any of the places where

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the Papists have power or command: Adding to what he has related, That the Condition of the poor Protestants is most miserable all about that place, being Plundered and unmercifully Spoiled, even to the Gates of the Town; and not content to take their Goods and Cattel, or the poor Remainder they have left them to subsist, but strip them of their Cloaths, and turn them out to shift; so that many of those miserable misused People, come in a manner Naked into the Town. Nor are those in the Town free from Dreadful Apprehensions of the like Usage.

And now, although it may appear somewhat Foreign from what we proposed, it may not however be altogether improper, to speak something relating to *Scotland*, since in so doing we shall touch upon the Influence the Irish Papists being in Arms, has given some Persons in that Kingdom, though the underhand Contrivances are not fully manifested, as to what they may tend.

On the sixteenth of *March*, the Convention, according to Appointment, Assembled at *Edinburgh*, being very full, and the City moreover was filled with People more than in many years before it had been seen. After Prayers, which was said by the Bishop of *Edinburgh*, the Elections were given in, and amongst them all there were not above twelve Controverted. The first thing they went to, was the chusing a President, when the Duke of *Hamilton* and Marquess of *Athol* being set up, the Foreman carried it by many Voices; and then proceeded to elect a Committee of Five out of every State to examine Elections. After which they took the Matter of *Edinburgh* Castle into their Consideration, which Castle was then commanded by the Duke of *Gourdon* a Papist, and sent to that Duke, requiring him to put the Castle into their hands: Whereupon he desired an Indemnity for all that was past, and Security for the future; which the Convention condescending to, so far as he had acted as a Papist; They sent the Earls of *Tweedale* and *Lather* to the Duke, with an Indemnity in Writing for himself and all that were with him; whereupon he craved twenty four hours time to consider of it; which being readily granted, at the Expiration

of which, the Earls were again sent to require the Duke of *Gourdon* to deliver the Castle upon the Terms and Security demanded by him, and agreed to by the Convention; but instead of standing to that, he demanded twelve days more to consider of it; and after several Messages sent to and fro, he at last declared, That he would not deliver up the Castle at all. Whereupon the Convention sent up the Heraulds at Arms, in all their Formalities, to charge him in the Name and Authority of the Convention, immediately to deliver up the Castle upon pain of Treason: And upon his Refusal, the Heraulds went to the Market-Cross, and with the same Solemnity proclaimed the Duke of *Gourdon* Traytor and Rebel, forbidding all Persons on pain of Treason, to Converse, Correspond or Treat with him, or to Aid, Abet or Succour him, with an intention regularly to proceed to Forfeit him. And upon notice of this, for fear of a Siege, and being reduced by Arms, the Duke thought fit, before-hand to lay in his Stores of Provision; but such a strict Watch was set over him, that no Privacy could prevent the Discovery and Seizure of several Barrels of Provision that was going to supply him in the Castle. And notwithstanding his Obstinacy (against a firm and stedfastly United Kingdom, in which appears so little hopes of Division may tend to, unless his own Ruin, no considerate Person is able to conjecture. That the Convention is resolved to be unshaken in Asserting their Power, has evidently appeared; for an Express Arriving, with a Letter from the King of *England* to the Convention, and another Letter being likewise brought by one Mr. *Crane*, signed by the late King *James* the Second, and Countersigned *Melfort*, His Majesties Letter was read with great Applause, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Answer in the most Thankful and obliging Terms, and Dutiful manner. But before they would admit of the Letter from the Late King *James* to be opened or read, an Act passed by the almost Unanimous Consent of the House, Asserting and Maintaining the Lawfulness of the Convention, notwithstanding any thing that might be Alledged in the said Letter to the contrary; And Declaring, That they would not Dissolve, but continue Sitting until the Government

Government, Religion, Laws, Liberties and Properties were ſetled and eſtabliſhed, which Act was ſigned by the whole Houſe, except a very few: After which, the Letter was read, which was ſo far from having the effects ſome expected, that it rather ſerved to make the Convention more unanimous for the ſetling the Government after the example of *England*, to which the People of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are ſo greatly enclined, that it would be but labour loſt, for the Papiſts to go about to induce them to any thing that may tend to the advantage of the Popiſh Intereſt, ſeeing the Kingdom of *Scotland* has given early and famous inſtances of its deteſtation againſt Popery. Nor is it conjectured, that the Duke of *Gourdon*, who would, it ſeems, ſhew himſelf another *Tyrconnel* in *Scotland*, has above an hundred men with him; the Caſtle of *Edenborough*, we muſt own is of conſiderable ſtrength, yet at the ſame time ſlenderly provided with neceſſaries for the ſupport of Life; and where they are wanting, and Famine, (which no Walls nor Fortreſſes can keep out) gets in, there is not a Saint Red-lettered in the Roman Legend that can fortifie their Patience and Conſtancy againſt her Aſſault. But this may ſeem too large a digreſſion, and make the Reader deſirous that we ſhould keep cloſer to *Ireland*, as propoſed to be the principal Subject of theſe Papers. And from thence, though we have received nothing of extrordinary importance, ſince the report the Maſter gave of the Fight, &c.

Yet thoſe advices that carry the faireſt face of credit, continue to fill our ears with diſmal Stories of Popiſh Cruelty; eſpecially in thoſe parts, where, without reſiſtance, *Tyrconnel*'s Forces can exert their Power, and inſult over the poor Country Villagers, enfeebled by want, and reduced to a periſhing condition: And although the Earl, when too late, touched with a ſlender Remorſe, ſent out his Orders to reſtrain the Inſolencies of his Soldiers; yet their long licentious way of living rendred them forgetful what it was to obey, when they were enjoyned any thing of that nature, as perhaps reſolving to make the little Hay they have whilſt the Sun ſhines; conſidering the time grows near, wherein they cannot but expect another ſort of Gameſters to deal with than what have hitherto fallen to their ſhare: and it would be in

vain for them once so much as to imagine, or flatter themselves with that golden delusive Dream, That the English will at an easie rate part with their Possessions and Estates in that Kingdom, which with much hazard and danger, Toil, Blood and Treasure, they have purchased to themselves and their Posterity; or that they will ever submit to an Irish Government, where none but Wolves will of consequence be set to look and oversee the Fold. Great indeed was the prudence of our Ancestours in making wholsom Laws for regulating so stubborn a People, whom no mercies nor favours can reasonably oblige. Yet so far have they been indulged to them, that there remains nothing of hardship or severity towards those that will submit themselves to live regularly, peaceably, and as good Subjects ought; seeing in that consists the happiness and tranquility of a People, and without it all is in confusion and disorder. But here we may suppose our Labour lost, and that we preach to the Wind, when we go about to inculcate morality into the Irish, a Nation so stubborn and inflexible by nature, that although they are confident nothing does more conduce to their Well-being, than the improvement the English make in their Cultivation, Manufacture and Trade; yet without any reason, it has been all along apparent, that they study nothing more than to extirpate and destroy them, continuing the hereditary hatred and rudeness of their Ancestors. And this appear'd in *Con O Neal*, a considerable Head of a Tribe, who left a solemn Curse upon his Posterity, if ever they sowed Wheat, Speak English, or built Houses. And in this, for the most part, they followed his advice; for any one that travels among the Irish, especially the Villagers, may bless himself to see any thing like a House; and Chimneys are in a manner as scarce as Church-Steeples.

Postscript

Postscript.

ABout this time a Report was spread, that the Late King *James* was Landed in *Ireland*; And since a Paper in Print declaring the Manner of his Landing and Reception is come to our hand, out of which take the following Account, *viz.*

On Thursday the Fourteenth of March, *the late King being recovered of the Indisposition caused by the Sea, set for* Dublin, *where he arrived on Saturday following, being the Sixteenth of this Month, being met and received by the Earl of* Tyrconnel *ten Miles from* Dublin, *who conducted him thither, having caused all the Forces there to be drawn up at the entrance into the Town, who saluted the late King's Arrival with three Vollies of Shot. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council also met Him in their Formalities: The Streets were lined with the Irish Life-guards even to the Castle-gate, where the late King was conducted and Lodged. The Papist Inhabitants shouting, the Souldiers Musquets discharging, the Bells ringing, and at Night Bonfires in all parts of the Town.*

The next day being Sunday, there was singing of Te Deum, *and Processions for Joy, and a multitude of* Masses *said*

said for the Advancement of the Catholick Cause; to the great Terror of all the Disarmed Protestants there and thereabouts.

But upon this at present we lay no great Stress, considering the various Reports we have heard, *&c.*

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An Account of the

LIFE and Memorable ACTIONS

OF

Father Petre

THE

JESUIT.

BEFORE we enter upon the Life and Actions of a Perſon, that has of late made ſuch a Noiſe in the World, leaving to Poſterity as great a Fame, as he who burnt *Diana*'s Temple at *Epheſus* built all of Marble, and then accounted one of the Magnificenteſt Structures of the World, only to get him a Name, though by ſo Infamous an Act: It will not be amiſs to let you know he is of the Society Founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, which has been ever Fatal to Kings and Kingdoms, where their Counſels have been hearkned to, and their Intereſt grown up to any Perfection. And becauſe ſome may be Ignorant who this *Ignatius* was, we ſhall lay down a brief Character of him,

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as we find it in his Life, written by a Roman hand, and then proceed to *Edmund Petre* his prosperous Brother.

Ignatius Loyola was Born of Obscure Birth in *Spain*, and when he came of Years, he betook himself to Souldiery; but growing weary of the Hardships endured in Camps, he began to think of setting up an Order, in Imitation of those that had done it before, and found great Profit and Advantage thereby; but appeared so Silly a Fellow, quite different from his Fraternity in these days, that he knew not what to undertake; and so thoughtful he grew thereupon, that at length he seemed as one Distracted, or divided between many Opinions; insomuch, that he would run up and down the Streets in Raving Fits half Naked, sometimes throwing Stones into the Air, at other times looking with his Eyes stedfast and unmovable on the Earth; at other times he would tye or girt his Body about with Cords or Chains, his Flesh swelled, and pretend extraordinary Fasts to Mortifie himself, and seem exceeding Pitiful and Charitable, thereby to raise him some repute. When having, by his Follies and Extravagancies. gotten a Crew of Followers much of the same Humour, He went to *Rome* and obtained of the Pope, to set up an Order of the Brotherhood or Society of *Jesus*, so impudently Presumptuous was this Illiterate Enthusiastick, making to himself three Vows, of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience, enjoyning all that should be of that Society, under Pains and Curses to Obedience; but how far they have complied with them, we leave the World to judge. There are several Stories go of him, *viz.* That when the Devil, as it seems it was his wont, came to disturb him in his Prayers, he Cudgel'd him till he roar'd again; and at such times as he composed

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the Conſtitution of his Society, they tell us a ridiculous Story, *viz.* That God the Father appeared moſt Gloriouſly to him, Inſinuating by ſome Myſtical Signification, that it would be a thing pleaſing to his Divine Majeſty, that the Mother of God ſhould offer up her Prayers unto him for him. Whereupon (if you will believe it) the Bleſſed Virgin ſuddenly appeared, and recommended this Block-head to the Eternal Father, and demonſtrated, that her own Fleſh was there preſent in the Euchariſt, in the Fleſh of her Son. At another time it is reported in his Life, that both the Father and the Son appeared to him, and then the Holy Spirit; with many ſuch Extravagant Paſſages, which may rather appear to be the Frenzies of a Mad-man than the Viſion of a Saint; for God ſays *Exodus* 33. 20. *There ſhall no man ſee my face and live.* But to bring Scripture to a Papiſt, who denies all Scriptures to be the Judge of Controverſie, is to ſow Corn in the Sea: And of this *Ignatius*, the Founder of the Jeſuits Society or Order, ſo many Miracles are feigned to be done by him in his Life-time; and after his Death, that we do not read, put all the Apoſtles together, that theirs come near to the Multitude. But it is ſufficient that we know them to be the Lying Wonders of couzening Prieſts, to keep up the Reputation of this hopeful Saint. And ſince we have gone thus far, it now remains that we leave *Ignatius* as we found him, and take a Survey of the Life and Actions that has even out-run him in a Race of Miſchief.

The Life and Actions of Father Petre.

Edmund Petre was a Person of so obscure a Birth, that it is doubted by many, whether he himself was ever acquainted with the particular place that gave him his first Birth, though some assign him one place and some another; neither hath the Quality of his Parents come to our knowledge. In his Youth he appeared indeed Active and Studious, insomuch, that being put to Learning he indifferently profited, and at length being seduced, and growing a kind of a Zealot, and looked upon by some of the Papists as a hopeful Twig, that might in time grow up into a Tree to do them Service; he was encouraged to that degree, as by the Influence of some Persons Interested with the Superiors of the Jesuits, he was entred a Novice in their College, as some confidently affirm it, of St. *Omers*, others in a College in *Spain*, where, for a time, he lived, and employed such time as he could spare from Servile labour, to the Study of Politicks, and became such a Proficient, that he was much taken notice of, and often employed abroad in weighty Affairs, till growing into some Repute, he by Insinuation, at which he was excellent, wound himself into the thoughts of very considerable Persons, as having a fair smooth Tongue, and a very affable way of Flattering; and it has been whispered, that he got too great an Advantage over the late King when he was in *Flanders* in the Spanish Service, and wrought so powerfully upon his

Youthful Years, that the Effects have been ſince manifeſted. But of this we have no certainty, and therefore paſſing it over, it will be convenient to draw a little near theſe times, that we may the better ſee the Father in his proper Colours.

Father *Le Chaſe* having by many Arts and Inſinuations wound himſelf into the Court of *France*, eſpecially by his pernicious Councils againſt the Proteſtants, in whoſe Ruin and Deſtruction he has not been a little Inſtrumental; and ſwelling up *Lewis* the Fourteenth with thoughts of being Invincible; and making War (as he terms it) for his Glory, though to the Diſturbance of all Chriſtendom, and the loſs of half a Million of Men, he could find no fitter a Perſon to ſupport him in his carrying on his Deſigns, and keeping his Station in the Boſom of the French King, whoſe Confeſſer by this time he had been made, than by ſtrengthning his Councils with thoſe of another, that might Project whilſt he was putting in Practice or otherways imployed; and upon Search or Inquiry for a fit Perſon, none found greater Recommendations to him than the Perſon who occaſions the latter Subject of our Diſcourſe, as well for his Sagacity, as his Gravity in years.

The two Jeſuits ſoon met, and had a right underſtanding of what was to be done for the advancement of themſelves and their Society; the one openly, and the other ſecretly, by Council and Advice, managing the grand Affairs. But after a while, the ſecret and underhand contrivances of the Papiſts in *England*, called for Father *Petre*'s aſſiſtance, as it has ſince appear'd by ſome words him-

ſelf let fall. But as politick as they were, Heaven deſigning to blaſt their Councils and Advices, turned their Wiſdom into Fooliſhneſs; for when they ſuſpected the leaſt, in the year 1678. all the projects, they had for many years been laying, were blown up on a ſuddain; ſo that this Father, and divers others, not being Martyr proof for the Catholick cauſe, were forced to fly and conceal themſelves; ſome had not ſo good luck, but being taken received the reward of their Treaſon and Conſpiracy they had plotted and made to ſubvert the Government in Church and State; of which we might inſtance divers, but it is evidently known it may be fitly waved.

The Storm continued with Violence for ſome time, but by degrees, like a falling Sea, it calmed; which gave ſeveral Prieſts and Jeſuits that were Convicted of High Treaſon, an Opportunity to eſcape with their Lives, and encouraged others to come forth of their lurking holes; and amongſt others this Father put forth his Meger Face, and found a Protection at St. *James*'s; nor were they Idle, that is, out of Miſchief, for Note, that a Jeſuit is never contentedly employed, if there be nothing of that nature at the bottom of his undertaking: And becauſe the Plots and Horrid Contrivances proved againſt them, nay, even the whole, as Intereſted Perſons had blackned them to a ſtrange degree, and rendred them Monſtrous in the ſight of Proteſtants; they labour to take off the Odium from themſelves, by laying it upon the Diſſenters, having before vainly tried to take off the Witneſſes againſt themſelves by Bribes and other means; and although they were often detected, yet in the end this Father's Counſels joyned with others, and the ſecret Court-Favours that

imboldened

imboldened and encouraged them to go on, had nearly gained the point, and by a certain Machavilian policy of dividing Protestants, by creating heats and feuds amongst them, upon mistaken grounds, mainly helped them forwards with their designs; so that even in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second they had mainly retrieved themselves, and began to appear barefaced with as much confidence as ever, wiping their Mouths with *Solomons* Harlot, and declaring, *They had done no ill*, no, so far they went that they brought the Dissenters to disgrace at Court, and were the occasion no doubt that many of them were Fined, Imprisoned, and more severely Punished; so that since Father *Petre* has brag'd, That the Jesuits had fooled them at their own Weapons; for indeed the many attempts they had before made might have forewarned the Dissenters from giving the Adversary any opportunity or occasion against them.

About the latter end of King *Charle's* Reign, *Petre* and others began to elevate their expectations, and no doubt at that time owed their hopes to the heats that remained yet amongst Protestants. And now, as Heaven would have it, that they might yet rise higher, to fall the lower, that good King was taken out of this Life, on the sixth of *February* 1684. after he had languished of an extraordinary Distemper; whereupon so great was the malice or vainglory of the Priests, that they not only by word of Mouth declared him to dye a Roman Catholick, but put out sundry papers giving an account how they, and especially Father *Hudleston*, proceeded with him upon his death-bed; and that may rather redound to their shame and impudence than glory, to assault a Prince with Impor-

portunities, and in a manner Violence, when he was worn out with a painful Diſtemper, ſenſleſs and dying. But this is a new piece of Romiſh Prieſt-craft, however few Proteſtants gave credit to any thing they aſſerted as to this particular; though the better to confirm it, ſome Papers, ſaid to be the Hand-writing of that King, were by the Art of *Hocus* gotten into his ſtrong Box, wherein it was pretended he favoured the Romiſh Religion; and this for ought we know might be Father *Petre's* Maſter-piece, who about that time was extreamly buſie at Court, and made but one ſmall leap to jump into Cabinet Councils, nay the very Boſom of the ſucceeding King, where the old Snake being warmed with Power and Wealth, began to hiſs aloud, and ſpit his Jeſuitick poiſon, inviting the Locuſt from diſtant Lands, and nothing leſs than adviſing to a diſpenſing Power was ſufficient to work his Wicked and Ambitious deſigns; for once the Monarchy being Abſolute himſelf doubted not but ſo to order it as might turn all to the advantage of the Papiſts, and little or nothing unleſs diſadvantage and diſgrace to that of the Proteſtants; and ſo enraged he was for having been formerly put to the rout, and received ſome other affronts, that the poor Duke of *Monmouth* felt his Anger by haſtening his death, through his perſwading a great Lady to Faſt, as 'twas ſtrongly reported, till he was Executed; but even inſpiring by many Arguments and Perſwaſions, Malice and Revenge into the Lord Chief Juſtice, who had before a ſufficient competency of his own which prompted him to a greater rigour than his natural fierceneſs was induced withal, towards the poor Wretches in the bloody Weſtern Circuit; and who knows but this Father might by his powerful

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solicitation obtain for him the Chancellorship, as the reward of that Service done to the Catholick Intrest? However 'tis notoriously known that many Places and Offices were disposed by his approbation. And so great was the Jesuit grown on a suddain, having his Lodging appointed him in *Whitehall*, after the best manner, that his Antechambers were crouded with Petitions, for they found by experience, if he undertook their business it seldom failed to prosper; but then they must be sure not to come empty Hand, for he'd admit none to sue *In forma pauperis*.

This raised the Father to such a pitch of Ambition, that like *Hammon*, he expected the bowing of Knees as he passed; and such as were in Places of Trust about Court, as did not give him great observance, must be sure to expect a shrewd turn from his Hands when it came in his way to work it; not great *Wolsie* himself, in the Reign of *Henry* the VIII. aspired to more Ambition mingled with Coveteousness; but this will not do unless his Authority may more publickly appear; so that we find him in the Council, consulting, as you may believe if you think fit, for the good of a Protestant Kingdom, and here as the old saying is, *That the Wolf was set to keep the Sheep*; and that no part of the Nation might be ignorant of his Exaltation, his Name was Published in a Proclamation or Declaration under the rest of the Privy Counsellors, figuratively representing a Pillar to support the rest, and may be recorded the first time that ever one of his Order sat as a Privy Counsellor of *England*; and the Father began to stir his stumps, *Mandamuses* and *Quo Warranto's* were Order'd to be sent abroad so fast

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that the Clerks were tired with writing them: Corporations and Colleges were diſſeiſed of their Charters, Grants and Priviledges, Laws diſpenſed with, Judges and other Magiſtrates that would not come up to ſerve their turn, layed aſide, Offices, and almoſt all Places of Truſt given away and diſpoſed of to known Papiſts; and nothing to be had by thoſe that would not ſay their Catechiſm after the Roman way; and becauſe the Church of *England* would not comply with the Overtures of her Members, who had ſo long ſupported the Throne, were every where outed, and not looked upon as worthy to be truſted ſo much as with a Conſtable's Staff, or Gauging an Old Wives Ale-tub. The Diſſenters were called in to ſwallow the Pill the Church had refuſed; and though but a little before perſecuted with Fines, Impriſonment, and Death; now they have Liberty, and careſſed in a high manner. Theſe things plainly demonſtrated, that Father *Petre* the Jeſuit was Steers-man, ſailing with the Ship of Government directly to *Rome*. But the Teſts and Penal Laws ſtood up as a Rock in the way, ſo that Pioneers were inſtantly ſought to remove them: But no ſufficient number found, the old Jeſuit was angry; and perceiving the Church of *England* croſſed his purpoſe, it was reſolved that a Teſt ſhould be put upon her Clergy in reading the Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience in time of Divine Service; and for non-compliance, the 7 Biſhops were impriſoned, and afterward Tryed, but Acquitted themſelves like Worthy Prelates armed with Courage and Innocency, which ſo enlightned the Eyes of the Nation, that Father *Petre* found all his meaſures broken, which he had been many years tacking together with Golden Thred; and thereupon biting his Thumbs, from that day forward

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he began to presage the downfal of *Babel*: And indeed he had so far overshot himself, that it was not in his power to retrieve it: Nor did he after that much pore upon Politicks, but rather made it his business to scrape all the Mony he could together against a rainy Day, which he fancied was at hand; consulting how he might the most conveniently be packing upon occasion; though in the heighth of his expectations, he had declared, nothing lay more heavy upon his Conscience, than that he had shamefully deserted the Catholick Cause, when the Churches Flock, as he termed them, together with their Shepherds, were persecuted in *England*, wishing that he had stayed and suffered even death it self with those that suffered: But it seems this was only out of a Bravado, to draw Tears out of the eyes of some of the Converts: For it plainly appears, the Father had no Stomach to it this second bout, when he might easily have had his wish, by staying a few days longer than he did: but hearing the Forces were advancing apace towards *London*, and fearing too late a Retreat, he packed up his Awls, having scraped together, as is credibly reported, Fifty thousand Guinea's; but with what honesty, I leave to the discretion of the Reader to conjecture: But as for the manner of his going, we are as yet, though some say he went off with the late Queen; others, that he went a considerable time before; but we have not heard from any hand, that he has been since seen in the Court of *France*, which makes many conclude, That he either is gone to *Rome* with the Popes Nuntio, to give his Holiness an account of his Proceeding: Or on the other hand, is still lurking in *England* in Disguise.

Thus Father Petre that wou'd stem the tide,
And on a Kingdoms back in triumph ride;
Striving to guide her with a Roman Bit,
She winch'd and overthrew the Jesuit.

Elizabeth Gorres Her Book
February 20th 1849

FINIS.

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